# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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# Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, MARCH 13, 1873.

Let everybody go to the delightful entertainment at DeGives' to-night.

Every friend of the Young Men's Library should go to DeGive's to-night.

The discussion between E. V. Wilson and Rev. T. M. Harris, will come off to-night at the Skating Rink. It was impossible to postpone it.

Alfred Doyal, guard at the Capitol, and Mr. John Kendrick engaged in a little pistol practice at 2 o'clock this morning in front of the Treasurer's office. Some four shots were exchanged. Doyal was wounded in the center of the forehead, and Kendrick in the abdomen. It is feared that both are mortally wounded.

### Summary of State News.

SAVANNAH.

The Cathedral bell in Savannah is to be placed on a temporary tower.——On Tuesday morning Mr. Randolph Alexander, while out hunting with some other gentlemen, was instantly killed by the premature discharge of his gun. An entire load of buckshot entered his head just above the left eye, carrying away a portion of the skull.——The police force of Savannah, on Tuesday last, presented to Colonel John Screven a handsome French parlor clock, two beautiful vases, and some other mantel ornaments of unique design, in all, eight pieces, as a testimonial of the high appreciation they had for him.——John McMahon is President of the Cathedral Association of Savannah.—*News.*

Pewter counterfeit nickles are floating around Savannah.—*Republican.*

An aged man, known as "Old Nab," was crushed to death by a passing train on Sunday, near Keppard's mills, on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. He was on the track and intoxicated.——St. Patrick's Day will be properly celebrated in Savannah. Mr. Grayson Mann has been selected as orator of the day. General Joseph Finnegan has been selected as Chief Marshal.——Mr. G. W. Hubbard, of Troy, N. Y., was knocked over in Savannah on Tuesday by a runaway horse attached to a wagon. One of the wheels passed over his limbs, bruising him severely, besides inflicting a serious cut under his eyes. He expects to be out again in a few days—*Advertiser.*

MACON.

Katharina Herbert, a German woman, committed suicide in Macon on the 10th instant by hanging herself with a rope. No cause can be assigned for the commission of the deed.——Mr. A. R. Freeman, an old citizen of Macon, is very ill.—*Enterprise.*

LAWRENCEVILLE.

An old gentleman by the name of Flemming, of Gwinnett, hung himself in a stable with a trace chain on Saturday last. No cause could be assigned for the act, as there had been no family difficulty or with any other person.—*Gwinnett Herald.*

AUGUSTA.

At the regular drill meeting of the Irish Volunteers of Augusta, on Friday night, a handsome officer's sword was presented to Lieutenant M. J. O'Connor, in consideration of his efforts in re-organizing the company. *Constitutionalist.*

COLUMBUS.

The Gilbert Sisters have an engagement in Columbus the last of this week.——Some fifteen or twenty new residences are either completed or going up in Girad.—*Enquirer.*

CALHOUN.

There lives in this county a family of twelve persons, none of whom have ever drank coffee or whisky, or used tobacco or snuff.——An old man named James M. Hall, of this county, was brutally murdered on Saturday evening, under the following circumstances: On Saturday night, after Mr. Hall's family had retired, two men, Zach Taylor and Jim Tucker, rode up to the house and hitched their horses to the gate. Coming to the door and finding it fastened, they called to the inmates to open it; but Hall refused to allow them admittance, stating that they could be there for no good purpose at that time of night. They then broke the door open and entered. After sitting by the fire awhile, one of them pointed to a bed, remarked that there were two men in that bed, and they must have them out of there, and they at once proceeded to remove the bed clothing. Finding here only small children, they next went to the bed occupied by the oldest daughter and proceeded as before. The girl after begging piteously, appealed to her father, who had thus far been a mute spectator. He arose from his bed and commanded them to leave the house. This they refused to do and commenced to abuse him. After a few words Taylor drew his pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the region of the heart. The old man, though badly wounded, commenced a bold defense by dealing blows on his assassin's head with a chair. Soon Taylor regained his position, fired a second shot, which penetrated his heart. After the work had been finished, the two mounted their horses and made their escape.—*Times.*

MILLEDGEVILLE.

Hon. E. Steadman, Senator from the 27th District, who has been, for some weeks, confined at the residence of Dr. Green, with inflammatory rheumatism, was sufficiently recovered to leave for his home on Friday morning.——The residence of Mrs. Rose, about four miles from Milledgeville, was destroyed by fire on Friday last.—*Union and Recorder.*

GRIFFIN.

In the neighborhood of Col. Jossey's plantation in Monroe county, the horses and mules are dying up rapidly. They had the epizootic recently and relapsed, and the disease has turned into glanders.—*News.*

### Alabama News.

Small-pox is reported in Opelika.

A school of telegraphy is soon to be opened in Selma.

The cotton men in Mobile are betting on a crop of 3,700,000.

Eufaula has purchased a Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

Athens has a dancing school which costs each member $100 for ten lessons.

### News Items.

Mr. J. R. Walsh, President of the Western News Company, which in 1872 did a business of over $1,500,000, twelve years ago was selling stationery in a little shop in Chicago.

A new Italian Opera is announced, the scene of which is laid in the garden of Eden. The only unsettled matter about it, is how to dress Eve. The soprano insists upon it that she will wear a yellow satin train and diamond necklace.

Washington cattle dealers feed their animals for a few days on highly salted food in order to excite their thirst to such an extent that on the day of sale they may drink to repletion, thereby adding greatly to their weight.

A Sunday journal tells us that New Orleans paid $35,000 for a four weeks' look at Lydia Thompson's legs. Inasmuch as Lydia doesn't care a continental who sees her legs, it is a little singular that so experienced a festive cuss as New Orleans should have paid anything whatever for the privilege of seeing them.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CABINET.—WASHINGTON, March 11.—It is stated that Secretary Robeson will succeed Bancroft as Minister to Berlin, and that Edmond F. Beale, of Chester, Pa., will be Robeson's successor.

## FIGUERAS.

### Career and Character of the Head of the Spanish Government.

George M. Towle, in the Independent.]

Figueras assumes the chief seat in the Spanish executive at 63, in the very prime of his mental powers and physical vigor. But, although far from being an old man, his career has been long in thrilling events. At 18 he had become an ardent politician, had enrolled himself among the Radicals of his native Barcelona, and had been marked as a dangerous personage by the agents of the Government. When he was 21 he became an avowed Republican, and began to perform the perilous role of conspirator against the Bourbon throne.

Ever and anon from that time he re-appears at intervals on the stormy stage of Spanish politics, always propagating republican ideas, stirring up discontent and resistance against the corrupt and despotic powers at Madrid, organizing insurrections, hurrying from Barcelona to Madrid, from Madrid to Tarragona, with messages of disloyalty, and prospects of revolution. In 1848, when Spain, like Italy and Germany, caught the revolutionary infection from France, Figueras was in the thick of the conflict, counseling, commanding, and acting with all the ardor of intense conviction.

At thirty-two he found himself a Deputy in the Cortes, sent thither by Barcelona, and forming with Orensi, Lorano, and Jean a little, but stout souled phalanx of four. Three years later the phalanx was swelled to 21, who thought themselves strong enough to openly propose and vote for a republic, and after the revolution of 1868 the party increased to 70, who have just achieved the long hoped for victory. Throughout the period between 1851 and 1872 Figueras continued the foremost champion of the Republicans—sometimes as a Deputy in the Cortes, sometimes as a courageous but cautious conspirator, masking his operations behind his advocate's gown. He has been a prisoner, an exile, and always a suspect, and through it all has never once recanted or even concealed his opinion. An open enemy from the first to the throne of Isabella, and to all thrones whatsoever, he has extorted the respect while continually exciting the fears of the monarchical statesmen.

Meanwhile Figueras, engaging thus actively in the most continuously turbulent political drama which Europe has witnessed since Napoleon landed at St. Helena, has not neglected the studies begun in with zeal in early youth. His knowledge of the law is inferior to that of no advocate at the Madrid Bar; his powers as a lawyer long ago ranked him among its leading members. His speeches in the Cortes betray a familiarity with history, especially that of Spain, which should be, but seldom is, among the cardinal qualifications of statesmanship. In this department of learning he is excelled perhaps only by Castelar, whose knowledge of English and American political annals is, for a Spaniard, wonderful. Unlike most Radical leaders in Europe, Senor Figueras is a devout believer in Christianity. On one occasion he made so impressive a declaration of his faith, in the Cortes, that, Castelar says, he "for the moment converted the Assembly into a temple."

### Movements of the Central Railroad Company.

An agreement, says the Savannah News, has been effected between the Central, Georgia and Southern Security Railroad Companies in reference to the Western Railroad of Alabama. The Columbus Sun states that the following is the plan of operations:

The Central Railroad takes the branch road from Columbus to Opelika; the two others that portion from Opelika to West Point. For this property they give their share of the floating debt of the company, and thus that claim is wiped out and the Western Road has nothing but a bonded debt against the corporation.

The Western Road of Alabama will then extend from Opelika to Selma. The Columbus branch will be incorporated in the Central and the portion between Opelika and West Point in the Georgia Railroad and Southern Security Companies.

The three companies possess most of the stock and bonds, and agree to put the Western Railroad in first class condition.

The Central Road will at once proceed to put the road between Columbus and Opelika in first-class order. The three companies also agree to charge the same rates on travel and cotton and other freights to the different points, thus preventing all discriminations.

The Central also takes charge of both the depots in Columbus, and places them under the officers now in charge at the Southwestern depot. Through trains—passenger and freight—will be run through to Montgomery as heretofore, and Opelika, as now, will not be a terminus but a way station. It is also thought very probable that the Central will make arrangements to bring cars from the Savannah and Memphis Railroad to Columbus.

It is also thought probable the Southern Security Company, when these changes have been consummated, will lease of the Georgia Road the line from Atlanta to West Point, and incorporate it with the Richmond and Atlanta Air-Line Railroad, which is soon to be constructed.

The changes of which we have spoken will most probably be consummated in May.

The Western Road will gain by the removal of its entire floating debt.

### Political Notes.

The question of a division of the State continues to be generally discussed in Nebraska. The River Platte is proposed as a dividing line.

The election of State Treasurer and Legislature in Kentucky, occurs August 4. The Democrats hold their State Convention at Frankfort in May next.

The Democrats and Liberals of Michigan, hold a State Convention on the 27th instant, at Jackson, to nominate candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University.

A bill has been introduced in the Indiana Legislature giving ministers fees of from $5 to $10 for preaching funeral sermons and more if the estate exceeds $100,000, the same to be a lien on the estate of the deceased.

There are some important elections to come off this year, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, Ohio, Iowa, Virginia, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Mississippi and Texas each elect a Governor and Legislature; New York, New Jersey, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, California and Maryland have general elections. Six United States Senators are to be made for the term beginning two years hence.

### GRANT'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

#### A Letter from the President to the Mayor of Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., March 11.—The following letter, received by Mayor Keyley, explains itself:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, March 8, 1873. }

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 27, enclosing a copy of the preamble and resolutions of the City Council of Richmond, extending to me the hospitalities of your city. I must beg you to accept for yourself and your associates, my sincere thanks for the kind offer and the invitation. I did intend to visit several of the Southern cities, Richmond among the rest, very soon after the adjournment of Congress, but I have been compelled by public duties to indefinitely postpone such a visit. Should I be able at a future day to make the trip I had planned, I shall most certainly visit Richmond. Again thanking you, I am, sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

[Signed] U. S. GRANT,

His Hon. A. M. Keyley, Mayor of Richmond, Virginia.

THE VOTE-YOURSELF-A-SUBSIDY GAME OF CONGRESS.—We have never seen in the Northern press such an entire unanimity of sentiment on any subject as their verdict on the late Congressional grab, or *ex post facto* legislation on the salary question. Every newspaper of every political shade is "down on it"—and they vie with each other in the use of epithets by which to designate the act.

## AWFUL TRAGEDY.

### An Old Man Brutally Murdered in His Own House.

Information reached this place last Sunday evening that a Mr. James M. Hall, in the upper part of the county, had been found dead in his own house with two bullet holes in his body—supposed to have been murdered the night before. Coroner D. H. Findley, accompanied by Col. E. J. Kiker, immediately proceeded to the scene of the affair, and summoning a jury in the neighborhood, held an inquest, which disclosed a most shocking and brutal murder.

From the testimony of members of the family who witnessed the deed, it appears that on Saturday night after the family had retired, two men, Zach. Taylor and Jim Tucker, two reckless characters, rode up to the house of Hall, and hitched their horses at the gate. Coming to the door and finding it fastened, they called to the inmates to open it; but Hall refused to allow them admittance, stating that they could be there for no good purpose at that time of night. They then broke the door open, and entering, took seats at the fire, which had not yet died out.

After sitting there for some little time, one of them, pointing to a bed, remarked that there were two men in that bed, and they must have them out of there; and they at once proceeded to remove the bed clothing. Finding here only some small children, they next went to the bed occupied by the oldest daughter and proceeded as before. The girl, after begging piteously, appealed to her father, who had been, thus far, a mute spectator. He arose from his bed and commanded them to leave the house. This they refused to do and commenced to abuse him.

After a few words had been passed between them, Taylor asked Tucker to hand him his pistol. Tucker replied: "No, shoot him with your own." Taylor drew his own pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the region of his heart, but not near enough to produce instant death. The old man, though badly wounded, commenced a bold defense by dealing blows on his assassin's head with a chair, using all the force his failing strength would allow. But soon, Taylor regaining his position, fired a second shot, which must have penetrated the heart, as the victim instantly sank dead to the floor.

After the work had been finished, the two mounted their horses and made their escape. Their home is in Murray, near the line of this county, and only a few miles from the place where the murder was committed. Parties are in search of them, and it is believed their capture will certainly be effected, and they be made to suffer to the extent of the law for this most hideous crime.—*Calhoun Times.*

### The Great Chess Player.

Of Paul Morphy a New Orleans letter says: "He has turned out no lawyer—not even a commission merchant. He is at present doing nothing. Once in a while the solitary athlete can be induced to show that his power is only in abeyance. I saw him at a private seance, just before I left, beat simultaneously, in 2 1-4 hours, sixteen of the most accomplished amateurs in New Orleans. His strength has never been fully tested, and probably will never be fully developed. Paul Morphy is poor. Unlike a Yankee, he finds it impossible to live on his talent. Opportunities there are in abundance, rich offers for public exhibitions of himself as delicate as those grasped at by men who would pretend to more honor. He steadfastly refuses them. He is morbidly sensitive of misjudgment, lest he be taken for one who 'travels on his muscle,' and, on all his journeys defrays his own expenses, and always plays only in the presence of select companies, to which no money could gain access. There seems to me to be a certain attraction in this fine delicacy, which one would encounter not elsewhere among us than in the half-foreign society of New Orleans, amid which Mr. Morphy was reared. It is dearer to him than wealth or renown, or the strange gift by which he must get his daily bread or go without it."

### Trades Unions.

The last volume of the Massachusetts Law Reports contains the ruling of Chief Justice Chapman, in a case which involves the question of whether trade organizations have any right to exact fines, or to use other means of extortion to compel employers to accede to their demands. The plaintiff, Mr. John Carew, had contracted to supply a certain quantity of hewn stone; certain members of a society called the Journeymen Freestone Cutters Association, of Boston, obtained from him the sum of $500 by threatening to deprive him of laborers necessary to him for the fulfilment of his contract, and by actually inducing some of his employees to leave. The action was brought to recover. The Court ruled that the plaintiff might regain not only $500, but also damage to his business caused by the acts of the conspirators. Chief Justice Chapman says, in his opinion "The acts alleged and proved in this case are peculiarly offensive to the principles which prevail in this country; and if such a practice would enjoy immunity, they would tend to establish a tyranny of irresponsible persons over labor and mechanical business which would be extremely injurious to both." *Charleston Courier.*

### Miscellaneous Items.

London has 7,000 lawyers.

Cincinnati's industry includes seven keno rooms.

A melancholy hamlet in Maine contains 55 widows.

Bret Harte's sketches have been translated into French.

Foxes are hunted through the streets of Amenia, New York.

Middletown, Connecticut, has ten bell factories, but no "rings."

The list of a deceased Kentuckian's debtors measured eighteen feet.

Little Switzerland has to look up to recognize Spain, but does it.

Brooks' paper in New York uses some strong expressions about Poland.

St. Louis milkmen put tallow in their milk and sell it for cream.

GOING TO RUN THE MACHINE HIMSELF.—The Senators are taking advantage of the absence of their colleagues of the House to carry off the lion's share of the offices. They do not find Grant as pliable now as he was four years ago. He understands himself and his place better, and he is decidedly more independent. In a recent conversation with a Senator who wanted an appointment made, the President is reported as having said that he intended to have some influence himself with the administration during the next four years. Even so adroit a politician as General Cameron has discovered that under Grant's second term he cannot have everything his own way. In a recent effort to turn out the United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Cameron was incontinently snubbed by the President, and he is now of the opinion that Grant intends to be stubborn, and to run the machine to suit himself.

The bill repealing the usury laws of Mississippi which recently passed the Legislature has received the Governor's signature and is now law. It fixes six per cent. as the legal rate when there is no stipulation and any rate is legal that may be agreed upon, provided that after the death of the payer the rate in no case shall be more than ten per cent. from the date of his death.

AGITATION IN PORTUGAL.—LONDON, March 11.—Portuguese journals say that at no time in the history of the country have such efforts been made to organize a Republican party as are now making. They compare England's delay in recognizing the Spanish Republic with her speedy recognition of Napoleon's government in 1851.

The New Orleans Republican man sharpens a fresh pencil and relieves his mind thusly: "Women are like horses. The gayer the harness they have on the better they feel. We got this from an old bachelor, who was early crossed in love."

The restoration of the death penalty is agitated in Rhode Island. Capital punishment has been abolished there for nearly forty years. Before that it used to be impartially inflicted on negroes and Indians.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

*TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.*

### CAPITAL vs. LABOR.

### Peace Commissioners and the Modocs.

### A HEAVY BANK ROBBERY

### Affairs in the English Parliament.

#### NEW YORK.

CAPITAL VERSUS LABOR.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The master carpenters and builders of this city and Brooklyn state that they will not accede to the unjust demands of the societies this spring, and many capitalists who intended investing in building projects are already placing their money in other investments.

The steamer Niagara, which left here on February 22d for Bermuda, and is now a week overdue at that port, has not been heard from, though no great apprehensions as to her safety exist.

#### NEW JERSEY.

BILL PASSED.

TRENTON, March 13.—The general railroad bill which passed the House was reported to the Senate to-day with amendments. It was made the special order for Tuesday next.

#### CALIFORNIA.

THE PEACE COMMISSION, ETC.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The Peace Commissioners have given the Modocs up. The military is in full control. It is stated that soldiers are already in the Lava beds. The Indians have great quantities of ice stored, and an abundant supply of beef and roots. The officers have complete maps of the Lava beds.

#### MISSOURI.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Seven thousand women petition the Legislature of Missouri for a repeal of the social evil law.

#### OHIO.

BANKRUPT.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—In the United States Court to-day, the firm of S. W. Morton and John C. Fremont was declared bankrupt as a firm.

#### KENTUCKY.

HEAVY HAUL.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—The robbery of the Falls City Tobacco Bank amounts to $300,000. The rewards will aggregate $70,000.

#### ILLINOIS.

CENSURE.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The House, by a vote 103 to 104, adopted resolutions censuring the Illinois Congressmen who voted to increase their salaries.

#### ENGLAND.

DISCUSSION OF THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

LONDON, March 13.—The journals this morning comment at great length on the defeat of the Government on the Irish University Educational bill, and speculate upon the course Gladstone will pursue.

The Times says the Cabinets will probably resign to-day, and Disraeli will be called by the Queen to form the new Ministry, in which event Parliament will be dissolved, and a general election ordered before July.

The Post says that the Government has not determined whether it will resign or dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country.

The vote on the Gladstone bill was a great surprise to the Cabinet and Liberal members of the House of Commons. The latter are desirous of upholding the Ministry.

The conservatives are unwilling to accept the responsibility of the dissolution of Parliament in this session of the House of Commons. To-day is looked forward to with great anxiety as Gladstone will then announce the course decided by the Ministry.

## Financial and Commercial.

### Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 20½; Orleans 20¾; sales 660 bales.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet. Pork quiet and firm; new $16, with offerings light. Lard quiet; western steam 8⅝a8 7-16. Turpentine dull and heavy at 62. Rosin quiet at $3 60a3 65 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks heavy. Gold firm at 15½. Money firm at 1-32a1-16 per cent. Exchange—long 7½; short 8 7-8. Governments dull and steady. State bonds very firm.

LONDON, March 13.—noon.—Consols 92⅞a 92¾. 5s 90½.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—noon.—Cotton opened steadier; uplands 9¼; Orleans 9½.

LATER—Cotton continues steady; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, March or April, 9¼.

Breadstuffs quiet. Beef 83s 6d.

### Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, }
ATLANTA, March 13, 3 o'clock, P. M. }

REMARKS.—Another bright and beautiful day making things look lively and cheerful, bringing persons from the country to the city, and ladies on the streets, thereby making light the hearts of business men. Our merchants are receiving inducing stocks, and a heavy spring trade is hoped for.

We find it a rather troublesome thing to quote cotton, though a little advance to-day, yet the decline seems hardly to have reached bottom yet.

In our local bonds and stocks we heard of no transactions whatever.

In money matters there is no change worthy of note. The market still displays activity, money is in demand, and the banks have sufficient funds on hand to meet all requirements of both regular depositors and regular customers. Outside paper, of gilt edge, can command amounts needed for legitimate business transactions. The rates of discount remain unchanged.

Bread stuffs firm, as is also the grocery market, and prices are well maintained.

We quote as follows:

Cotton—We quote at 18a18¼.

Financial—Exchange, buying at par, selling at ½ premium. Money, loaned at 1a1½ per cent; gold buying, buying at 1 13; selling at 1 15. Bonds and stocks—Georgia 6s, 72a74; 7s, 83a85; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury, 8 per cent. non-taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a72; 8s, 80a82. Augusta, 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock, 92a94; Georgia R. R. bonds, 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 83a85; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock, 90a92. Rome city 7s, 75. Savannah, 85.

Flour—Steady. Fine $6; superfine $7a7 50; extra 8 50a9; double extra 9 50; family 10a 10 50; extra family 10 50a10 75; fancy 11 50 a12; Kingston Mills, fancy, 12.

R. W. Flour—Handled only in small lots; demand light at $11a12 per bbl.

Corn Meal—85a87.

Wheat—Very scarce, finds ready sale. Red $1 10a2 20; white 2 25a2 35; amber 2 20a2 30.

Corn—Stiff, in good demand; the supply equals demand. Choice white 87, in store, and 85a86 at depot, on arrival; for medium; mixed 83a85.

Oats—Seed yellow white 65a67½; black 65; mixed 62a65; surprise for seed 70a75; rust proof $1; demand good; full supply.

Barley—75. No demand except from brewers.

Rye—Stock very light and buyers scarce. Held at 90a$1.

Seed—Clover $7 50a8 per bushel; blue grass 2 50; timothy 5; orchard grass 3 50.

Hogs—Gross to butchers 5½a6; net 8. No demand for packing purposes.

Dressed Meats—Tennessee and Kentucky beef by the side 9a10. Mutton, whole, 10a12. Hogs scarce 8a10. Veal 10. Corned beef 15.

D. S. Meat—Very firm, in good demand and supply limited. Shoulders 7; c. r. sides 9; clear sides 9½; hams 12.

Bacon—S. C. hams 14½; plain 12½a14; S. C. canvassed 15; new smoked, small lots arriving and demand good—shoulders 8½; c. r. sides 10½; clear sides 10 3-4.

Lard—Tierces 9 3-4a10; cans, buckets and kegs 11 1-2a12.

Fish—Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., $10 50; No. 2, half bbls., $7; No. 3, half bbls., $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50; No. 3, kits, $1 25.

Sugar—Crushed 14 1-2; granulated and powdered 14 1-2; Demarra 11 1-2a12 1-2; standard A 13; extra C 12 1-2a12 3 4; yellow C 12; brown 10 1-2a11 1-2.

Salt—Liverpool $2 25a2 30; Virginia $2.

Soap—The various brands of soap, from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7 1-2 per lb; Georgia Soap Factory 5a7.

Molasses—Hogsheads 28a30; bbls 32a34; New Orleans syrup 75a80.

Candles—Full weights, stiff, 21 1-2.

Coffee—Java 27a30; Moca 32a35; Rio 20a 25.

Tallow 8a8 1-2; beeswax 28.

Liquors—Corn whisky $1 00a2 00; Rye 1 00a6 00; Robinson county 2 00a2 50; Bourbon 1 00a3 00; Irish and Scotch 4 00a 6 00; Brandy—peach and apple 2 25a3 50; Cognac 1 50a12 00; cherry and ginger 1 50a 2 00; gin 1 25a5 00; rum 1 50a3 00; Champaigne 20 00a45 00 basket; wines, various brands, 1 75a6 00.

Butter—Good choice Tennessee very scarce and in good demand 22a25; strictly choice; yellow, sold in small lots, 27a28; medium full supply, 12 1-2a18, nominal; country 15.

Eggs—From wagons, 15; from jobbers hands, 15a17. Supply good.

Poultry—A good supply. Chickens 25a30 turkeys, 1 00a1 50; geese 50. Dressed, chickens, 12 1-2a14; turkeys, 16a18.

Hay—Demand good. Western timothy, $2 00a2 10, clover, 1 80a1 90; mixed, 1 95a2 00; Georgia 1 90a2 00. Supply short.

Bran—$1 20a1 25, mill prices.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2a5; peaches, nominally, 3; pealed bright, 10a12.

Vegetables—Onions scarce at $10 00. Irish potatoes $4 00a4 25, western; sweet potatoes $1 50a1 60. Turnips 60a80. Celery $1 20a1 50. Seed potatoes—Goodrich 4 75a 5 00, Early Rose $5 00; Pinckeye $6 25a6 50 Cabbage $7 50a9 00 per crate, scarce.

Beans—Mixed $1 50, white $2 00.

Peas—Mixed $1 35a1 45; clay 1 60a1 70; white 1 50a1 75. Supply light; prices speculative.

Wool—Burred 20a30; unwashed 30a40; washed 45a50.

Powder and Shot—Rifle, F. F. F. G., per keg, $7 50; half, 4 15; quarter, 2 35; canister; F. F. F. G., 1 lb., per case 25 lbs., 15 00; American, 21 00; electric, No. 1, 2, 3, 30 00; 5 lbs. canister, per canister, 2 50; duck, sporting, 4 00; blasting powder, bright grazed, 1 f. 2 f, 3 f, 2 25.

Fertilizers—Pendleton's $67 cash; $76 on time. Navassa $58 cash; $68 on time. Whann's Superphosphate cash $54; on time $60. Chappell's Champion Superphosphate $67 50, on time. Russell Coe's Ammoniated Raw Bone Superphosphate $58; on time $68. Sea Fowl Guano $56; on time $63. Cotton States $60; on time $70. Etiwan Guano $60; on time $66. Mark W. Johnson's $58; on time $68. Etiwan Dissolved Bone $45; on time $50.

Tobacco—Common scarce, 45a50; medium 50a60; fine 65a75; fancy $1a1 25, according to brand; navies, black, 50a52; bright 55a60.

Cattle and Sheep—Buying prices, beef cattle, gross, 5a5 1-2; net 9a10; good mutton, gross, 5 1-2a6; net 12 1-2.

Dry Goods—Factory—Brown domestics, Graniteville 7-8, 11¼; Trion 7-8, 11¼; Augusta 7 8, 11¼; Graniteville 4 4, 13; Trion 4-4, 13; Augusta 4 4 13; Graniteville 3-4 9¼; Augusta 3-4, 9¼; Roswell 7-8, 11¼; Jewells Mills 7-8, 11¼; 4-4, 12½; Concord jeans, 75; Cassimere 85a1 25; light osnaburgs, 14½a18; yarns, $1 60a1 65; cambrics, glazed, 9a10; paper, 11a12; checked, 15; stripes, 13a15; bleached cotton, 7a21; ginghams, heavy, 12a25; tickings, 9a30. Prints—Wamsutta, 8½; Bedford, 8½; Amoskeag, 10; Arnold, 10; Albions, 11½; Spragues, 11½; Richmond, 11½; Dunnells, 11½.

Hardware—Nails, per keg, 10d to 50d $5 75 8d, 6 00; 6d, 6 25; 4d, 6 50; 3d, 7 75; fine 9 25; finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75 cents on above prices. Iron—Tire, 1 1-2 in. to 4 by 1 1-2, 6 00; smaller sizes 50c advance; rod 12. Axes—Collin's $14 00a15 00; Shovels, Ames's $15 50; Roland's $15 00; Stone's $13 50; solid cast steel, R. R., 18. Coffee mills 3 75a10 00. Cast steel 22; springs 22, axles 10a11; sad irons 7; horse shoes 8 00; mule shoes 9 00; horse shoe nails 20a25; I. B. hames 8 00.

Leather—Calf skin—domestic $30a44 00 per dozen; French 45 00a66a00. Harness leather 38a45 per pound; sole leather—hemlock 29a33½; oak 45a50; split 40; kips—country 50a60.

## U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Henrys, Smith & Townsend, in the following case, to-wit:

**Henrys, Smith & Townsend versus James L. Logan.**

I have levied upon, as the property of James L. Logan, one lot of land in the city of Atlanta, fronting 65 feet on Houston street, extending back south 150 feet, at right angles with the front line, bounded east by Stacey's lot, and west by Shaw's property, being a part of land lot number 51, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and State of Georgia, being the lot on which James L. Logan now resides, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

**First Tuesday in April.**

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 1st, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar1-dlaw4w United States Marshal.

## U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Hugh Douglas & Co., in the following case, to-wit:

**Hugh Douglas & Co., versus J. H. Arthur.**

I have levied upon, as the property of J. H. Arthur, Lot No. 4, 1st section, 14th district of originally Cherokee, now Gordon county, Georgia, together with the store house thereon, fronting on Railroad street in the town of Calhoun in said county, and occupied by J. H. Arthur as a store house. Also, Lot No. 2, 11th section, 14th district in said Gordon county, with the brick dwelling house thereon and now occupied by said J. H. Arthur, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

**First Tuesday in April**

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 3, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar4-dlaw4w United States Marshal.


CANNON HOUSE,

Recently St. James Hotel,

Marietta Street........Gate City Block,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

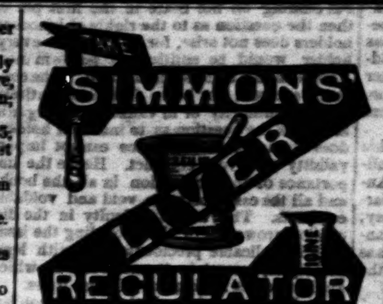
BOARD PER DAY, $2. Three or four good rooms for families. mar6-dlf

Sims House,

LA GRANGE, GEORGIA.

THOMAS W. McGEE..........Proprietor.

THIS House is undergoing the most thorough repairs and will be found during the next few days with new Furniture. The traveling public will find the very best the market affords. Charges moderate. jan9-dlf




For over FORTY YEARS this PURELY VEGETABLE LIVER MEDICINE HAS PROVED TO BE THE GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine powders

The Prepared.

a Liquid form of SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,)....$1 00 per package.
Sent by mail.................................1 04

CAUTION.

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmon's Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZELIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.


NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY are hereby notified to attend the Annual Meeting, to be held at the Gas Office, on Saturday, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year.

CHAS. C. RODES,
mar12-d3t Superintendent.


The Kennesaw Route

BY THE

Western & Atlantic

Railroad Company,

AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

Atlanta to

Nashville, Louisville and Lynchburg

WITHOUT CHANGE!

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO

NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS,

CHICAGO & MEMPHIS.

THIS IS THE BEST ROUTE TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West.

MANY HOURS QUICKER—MANY MILES SHORTER

Than any Other Route

TO NEW YORK.

Excursion Tickets to New Orleans by this route for visitors to MARDI GRAS will be on sale at Atlanta from February 15th to 23d. Return coupons good if presented within thirty days from the date of sale.

A pamphlet entitled "Mardi Gras in New Orleans, Thirteenth Annual Festival, February 25th, 1873—The Mystick Krew of Comus—Their History and Festivals from 1857 to 1873," is now ready for gratuitous distribution, and can be secured upon application.

PULLMAN PALACE COACHES ON ALL DAY AND NIGHT TRAINS.

Westinghouse Air Brake

ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

Baggage Checked to all Principal Points.

Purchase Tickets via Atlanta and the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and secure

Quick Time, Comfort and Safety.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation, Atlanta, Ga.
feb1 dim

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented. Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.
mar1—dcodlmo

THE

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

FRONTING ST. JAMES PARK,

Jacksonville, Florida.

Open from November to May. Transient board $4 50 per day.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE,

FOOT OF MOUNT EQUINOX,

Manchester, Vermont.

Open from June to October. Address by mail or telegraph, F. H. ORVIS, at Jacksonville, from October 1st to April 20; at Manchester, from April 20 to October 1st. mar1-1md

PETER LYNCH

92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,

CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.

JUST RECIVED THREE BARRELS SILVER-SKIN ONION SETS, which will be sold low.

Orders solicited. TERMS CASH. jan 24—d6m

GUANO. 1873. GUANO.

500 Tons Sea Fowl Guano,
500 Tons Russell Coe's,
500 Tons Merryman & Co.'s,
500 Tons Etiwan's,
500 Tons Sternfel's Original,
500 Tons Cotton States,
200 Tons Mark W. Johnson's,
200 Tons E. Frank Coe's,
200 Tons Wilson's,
100 Tons Meat and Bone Guano,
200 Tons English Stonewall,
200 Tons Sardy's Soluble Pacific,
200 Tons Ammoniated Flour of Rawbone, very fine.
200 Tons Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, and Chemicals for Manipulating.
100 Tons Soluble Sea Island.

ALSO, 1,000 PLOWS, from $3 50 upward. Farmers must have good Plows

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Field Seeds, Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Live Stock, etc.

PROVISIONS.

Special to my Customers:

Many of you needing Provisions have heretofore been compelled to purchase those supplies from other houses, after bonding your crops to me for Guano, I will in future furnish you with your Provisions also, knowing it will be more convenient and agreeable for you to make your accounts all at one place.

With many thanks for your kind patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

Send for Catalogues. MARK W. JOHNSON.
jan3—d&w6m

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEATS,

—AND—

General Produce,

Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

jan29—d&w3m

Empire Steam Planing Mill

—AND—

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

J. C. PECK & CO.,

BUILDERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles,

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS,

Mouldings, Brackets, Counters, Desks Tables, Show Cases, etc., etc.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

With our New and Improved Machinery, we can

DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

Corner Loyd St. and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gen'l Pass. Depot.

Atlanta, Georgia.

J. C. PECK, J. H. ELLSWORTH.
W. G. ASHLEY, L. H. HALL.
feb1—d6m

DIRECT TRADE IMPORTATION

—OF—

IRON, STEEL, GUNS, CUTLERY,

—AND—

General Hardware.

WE are now ready to furnish the Trade, from ample and judicious selections, every article embraced in our line, at close figures, which will prove themselves in comparison with any market in the United States. Specialities in Genuine Hammered Swedes Iron, Swedish Plow Steel, English Guns and Cutlery—which come to us without a second profit; also, in American Heavy Goods, from manufacturers on quantity contracts—Superior Charcoal Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

Correspondence with CASH buyers solicited. Freight arrangements complete to all points. Bills Lading with rates indorsed and guaranteed on all shipments. J. & S. NOBLE & CO.,
jan21—d3mo ROME, GA.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,

(CAPITAL $1,000,000.)

Soluble Pacific Guano,

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

Agents for the Company,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THIS GUANO has been in extensive use for seven years in Georgia and adjoining States. Experience demonstrates that 200 pounds per acre increases the crop from double to three-fold the natural yield, thus making one hand equal to two, and one acre equal to two.

The policy of the Pacific Guano Company is to sell a fertilizer unsurpassed for excellence at the lowest price and look to large sales and small profits for reasonable returns on capital invested, hence this valuable Guano is put into market at the present low price to consumers.

Planters are requested to put in their orders early to insure prompt delivery.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Selling Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents, Baltimore, Md. dec10—d till april 1st, 1873

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Plows and other Agricultural Implements Cheaper

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE SOUTH.

We cannot be Undersold for Cash.

"Buist's" Warranted Garden Seeds.

We have facilities for furnishing the Trade at Philadelphia prices.

Guano and Provisions Sold to Farmers on Time.

SEND FOR OUR CIRCULARS OF PRICES AND TERMS.

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,

BROAD STREET, (by the Bridge,) ATLANTA GA.

jan21— (daly1-dlmo)

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

MY FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL are hereby informed that I have removed my Cigar Manufactory from [illegible] street to NO. 4 BROAD STREET, next door to No. 1 Engine House, where I hope to see all my old customers and many new ones. I still manufacture the

Clear Havana Partagas, Moscovita and Henry Clay,

[illegible] F. M. [illegible]

*[illegible]* REFUTATION

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

# ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1873.

### Statistics of Suicide.

It seems to be a fact that, according to the statistical authorities, suicide is greatly on the increase. The per centage of death from this cause has risen in England, and France has lately been suffering from a periodical fit of unusual severity. A few weeks ago five suicides occurred in Paris on the same day. A woman aged sixty-two threw herself out of a window; a Prussian hung himself from misery and despair—greatly, probable, to the satisfaction of his Gallic neighbors, who may probably have helped to induce these emotions. A young man of nineteen shot himself from that truly Parisian cause *chagrins d'amour*, and two young men of twenty-seven and twenty-four, for the same cause, stifled themselves with charcoal.

The variety of modes is curious. There was published some years ago in the "Annales d'Hygiene" a memoir on suicides committed by persons in the several stages of life, in which the author, who has examined about nine hundred judicial accounts of suicides in Paris, thinks himself warranted in assuming (1) that philosophical or premeditated suicide takes place usually during the night and a little before daybreak; (2) that accidental, or unpremeditated suicide, takes place during the day, because it is then that the occasional causes arise, such as quarrels, bad news, losses at play, intemperance, etc., etc. At every age men choose particular modes of committing suicide. In youth he has recourse to hanging, which he soon abandons for firearms. In proportion as his vigor declines, he returns to his first mode, and it is most commonly by hanging that the old man perishes who puts an end to his existence. The following table shows the mode of suicide most common at different ages, but the author has oddly omitted to take cognizance of poisoning or drowning.

| Age | Pistol. | Hanging. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 10 to 20 | 61 | 68 |
| 20 to 30 | 283 | 52 |
| 30 to 40 | 182 | 94 |
| 40 to 50 | 150 | 188 |
| 50 to 60 | 161 | 256 |
| 60 to 70 | 116 | 235 |
| 70 to 80 | 35 | 233 |
| 80 to 90 | 2 | ... |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 |

### The World's Fair.

The American who goes abroad expecting that Paris embraces the best of European glitter and beauty, will be pretty sure to meet one of his returning fellow-countrymen who has seen both Paris and Vienna, and who straightway proceeds to declare the latter city the handsomest one on the Continent. Both are gay and glittering and sinful; both are "show towns," that is, towns built to be attractive, and not exclusively for business, like Liverpool and London. Whether Vienna excels Paris or not, she certainly has one street that is without a peer for beauty—the Ringstrasse that, with the Quaistrasse along the Canal of the Danube, encircles the densely crowded lanes of the old city.

Ferdinand's Bridge, over the Canal, leads directly from the Quay to the foot of the Prater strasse or street, one of the finest in the city; and this street, by a walk of about a mile, leads to the Prater-stern, a circular space from which diverges five great avenues into the immense park, known all over the world as the Prater. The fertility of the Danubian Valley is sufficiently evinced by the magnificent great trees that adorn this vast popular resort of the gay Viennese. The shade of these trees attract, on Sundays and holidays, tens of thousands of the poorer people; and they attract scores of cheap theatres, and amusements of every kind and description.

Three hundred acres of this magnificent park have been set apart for the Exposition that will open next May. And the fountains and rural walks, and pavilions and marques, and temples and kiosks, and palaces, not to mention at length the stupendous Exhibition Building, with a rotunda "nearly four hundred feet in height and having a three hundred and twenty feet span," which are to adorn this section of the Prater, read like a Fairy's tale.

It seems certain that the Exhibition will eclipse all previous international displays. The magnificent city and its central location will do much to attract a vast concourse of people from every part of the civilized, and even of the semi-civilized, world. All the potentates are lending a helping hand from the Czar of Russia to the Shah of Persia. It is understood that our second Washington countenances it, although horses and bull pups are not included in the Great Show.

Science, art and the various industries are to be crowded together into one colossal exhibition. All that human progress has achieved will be there exemplified. The reports of the preparations are bewildering from the very magnitude of the intended display. Not the least interesting and instructive department will be that of education, wherein will be seen, in actual operation—wanting only the scholars—the school-rooms of various countries. Let this suffice as an example of the comprehensiveness of the tremendous undertaking. All signs indicate that it will be in fact as well as in name, a World's Fair.

### More Trunk Lines.

The whole civilized world, and especially that part of it embraced in the densely populated countries of Western Europe, is vitally aware that the Mississippi Valley is, and must for centuries be, its grand food-producing area. It is also the great cotton-producing area. It feeds the hungry and clothes the naked of every land; and those nations that have the most bodies to consume its products, are now fully awake to the overshadowing questions involved.

They have been brought to their consideration the sooner, perhaps, by the astounding fact that the consumption of the world, in the words of the New York Evening Post, is famishingly close upon the heels of production. The feverish anxiety with which European statesmen watch the grain and corn market; the hoarding of grain on the slightest rumble of war; and the prodigious demand for our agricultural products of every kind in the event of a failure of the crops at home, are all significant of this portentous fact.

It is not strange, therefore, that the Mississippi Valley, the recognized food-center, commands to-day "more money, ships and enterprise than any other part of our habitable globe;" but it would be very strange if the capitalists of Europe did not comprehend the necessity of greater and cheaper means of transport between the place of production and the place of consumption. They know as well as we do that in many parts of Iowa, [illegible]

[illegible] in England [illegible] into the cause of hindrance and, if possible, to remove the obstructions to transport between the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic coast, is certainly a fact of extraordinary meaning. There is a capital behind this measure. A stated commission has been sent out, which has established its headquarters at St. Louis, having decided, after examining the several centers of distribution, that the work could be best facilitated from that point.

It is interesting to know, in view of this great food problem, that a new line of railway has just been completed between Augusta, Georgia, and Port Royal, South Carolina. The last rails were laid on Saturday, March 1, and the opening of the road is announced. This gives what the South has never yet had, a deep-water harbor on the Atlantic coast.

The five great trunk lines of the North are banded together as one corporation so far as rates are concerned; and at the best they are insufficient. They are long and full of expensive grades. The products of the fertile Valley are bulky, and must have a short and inexpensive transit to the sea, or else either the producers or the consumers suffer. This can only be had through the Southern States. The transportation of the cotton, pork or grain of the Southwest, *via* the snow-encumbered routes of the North, to the sea, will be unknown ten years hence. A glance at the map and a short study of the topography of the country will convince the most skeptical that the East-and-West rail lines of the future will lie below Kentucky. And it will bother any set of railway projectors to build such a road without benefitting Northern Georgia and its commercial metropolis.

# GEORGIA BONDS.

## Col. Herbert Fielder Takes a Second Shot at the Bond Settlement.

CUTHBERT, March 8, 1873.

*Editors Constitution:* After my brief letter which you published in answer to yours of the 5th ultimo, in which I only attempted to present a few points I had not read in the letters of others, it was not my purpose to engage further in the discussion of the "bond compromise." But I have to-day read the elaborate and able letter of Judge Lochrane, in which, among others, he does me the honor to review mine; and I ask a little more space than I took of your paper before that, in behalf of the people of this State, the humble views I entertain may be more satisfactorily stated. And I ask, first, to say emphatically that I have no interest in the question beyond that of any other private citizen, and only made public my views by being called out; and that so far as they are personally known to I have none but the most friendly relations with all who have written on either side, including the distinguished attorneys of the bondholders.

In the very structure of our system, there is to be found the necessity for regarding and treating this question of the liability of the State, or of any offer to settle or compromise disputed claims against her, as a *political* one. We cannot afford to lower the State to the level of a defendant in a suit with litigant parties.

The 10th amendment to the Federal Constitution is:

"The judicial power of the United State shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

We are bound by that Constitution as our sister States are; and in all its provisions there is not a more potent arm of self-protection, or more distinguishing characteristic of the Federative system of sovereign States so dear to all lovers of constitutional liberty, than this one. We can't afford to agree that this old State of ours shall ever be dragged as defendant before any court. For she is answerable to none of their processes; and none of them have the power to enforce their judgments against her. We cant afford to lose by custom or precedent this arm of protection which, after severe trial, our fathers secured by organic law.

In this matter we are not only not amenable to courts, but the Federal Government cannot, without usurpation of power, presume to direct or interfere with our action.

Regarding it as a political question, the people through their Executive and Legislature, have power to act with reference to it, according to their discretion, with one exception only. They may do whatever enlightened conscience may suggest or demand as justice and equity between man and man, as they comprehend their principles; or they may adopt the suggestions of policy with reference to our real or supposed interest. They may act upon their generosity or fears, and be prompted by love or enmity towards the men who hold or represent these disputed bonds. All, however, must be limited by one essential condition. They have no power or discretion to violate the Constitution of the United States or of this State. That is the dead line beyond which no patriot, in these days, ought, even as a private citizen, to go; and no man can get into official position so as to act for and bind the State in this matter, without first taking a most solemn oath to support both.

But I do not propose here to confine the discussion to the political forum, as those who advocate the proposed settlement place it on legal grounds of liability, as well as the demands of public good, faith and sound financial policy and from the analogies of the law as expounded by authors, and held by courts, they seek to draw rules to fix the liability of the State, and bring the public mind to the conclusion that legal justice is with them. I propose, in the range of this letter, to meet them upon that forum alone, and discuss it in the light of reason and authority. But in order to do this in such a manner as to satisfy the honest intelligence of the State, we have to take in the whole range of law, international, constitutional and commercial, if all or either bears upon the rights and liabilities of the State as an alleged maker or endorser of the disputed papers—or on the holders of these papers, whether they are citizens or foreign subjects. If the issue is to be tried and interpreted by the light of law, let the effulgence of that light beam upon it without obstruction from every luminary within range.

If, after inquiry, there are found no insuperable constitutional difficulties in the way, then, and not until then, am I willing to inquire, and, as a voter, decide at the ballot-box, or anywhere, in favor of any holders, or class of holder, who may be in a condition to address themselves with peculiar reason or force to our sense of justice. Or, if it should transpire that I should come to believe that we are liable and in good faith bound to redeem, there is no consideration that could force me to ever entertain the idea of repudiating them or refusing to pay any part of them. On the other hand, if their issue was a violation of the Constitution, they were void; and if it is true as a logical sequence that it would violate the Constitution to assume or pay them or any part of them, then, until that instrument shall be changed, the idea of ever paying them, or any part of them, is untenable. Dressing it in the garb of policy, or calling it "compromise," can never give it currency in that case.

The press advocating or favoring the compromise had united to concede the illegality of the condemned bonds, and advocated the justice of the proposed settlement because they had passed into the hands of innocent holders, and its expediency on account of the supposed effect it would have on our credit abroad. Gov. Brown and others had strongly intimated the legality of a part of the bonds. But Judge Lochrane has given a wider range to the issue to be discussed. For this seeming admission of the invalidity, illegality of these bonds is now replaced by this bold declaration that they were legally issued, and that the State is bound by them. This necessarily carries our inquiry beyond the question as to the rights of alleged innocent holders, and into the legal and moral accountability [illegible]

[illegible] respects, according to my method of exposition of branches of the subject, depending somewhat on each other, it will be necessary to treat them both together.

If the contracts are not void—not illegal, but binding on the State in the first place, then the question as to the rights of innocent holders does not arise, for in that case every holder would be entitled to performance. And with my understanding of it, if the contracts are void for being illegal or entirely without authority or in violation of organic law, then the question as to innocent holders does not arise, as innocence cannot impart validity to a void contract. Hence the importance of the distinction in all the books and all the cases between void and voidable contracts. The whole difficulty in the discussion grows out of the crowding the issue with inapplicable precedents, and with legal principles, correct in themselves, but which apply to cases resting on different bases.

An illegal promise, whether at common law or by statute, is void—6 Dana 91, 11 Wheaton 258, 3 Bibl 500, 4 Pick. 314, 14 Sm. & M., 19 Barb. 291. And more potent to us than all the authorities is the chapter of the code of Georgia—on "illegal and void contracts"—in which are particularly mentioned those against the policy of the law, and such as tend to corrupt the Legislation and the Judiciary, and those that are fraudulent.

It is also a general and well settled rule that contracts void or illegal by the law of the place where made are void everywhere. Pet. C. C. 317, 2 Mass. 88, 3 Conn. 253 and 472, 8 Pet. 361, 13 Ch. 65 and 378, 2 Mason 459. And see preliminary provisions of the Code of Georgia.

In the case of contracts voidable only there are many pleas that will avail the party sought to be made liable, against the party first contracting or the obligee that will not avail when attempted to be set up against a person who has for value and in good faith without actual or constructive notice become a holder of the paper. The cases cited by Governor Brown, Mr. Gardner and Judge Lochrane well illustrate and amplify this doctrine.

Conceding further for the purpose of giving to their argument its full force—that these bonds, when issued, were on a footing with promissory notes, and that holders of these stand upon the same footing, if allowed to assert their rights in court, that the holders of any other negotiable securities would have, then how does the case stand?

The counsel rely upon what seems to be the preponderance of authority in favor of the rights of bona fide holders, to enforce the performance of negotiable contracts, taking them for value, and before due without actual notice. This seems to be the rule even as to contracts illegal in themselves. Story, in his work on promissory notes and the cases he cites—190 to 193—go far to establish this doctrine. But we have higher authority than these. Our code, which is the lex socei of the contract, and would bind any and all courts that might sit, even were we to consent to be sued, has set a different rule to guide us. In the chapter on the "Rights of Holders" of negotiable instruments, it is expressly provided: "The bona fide holder for value of a bill, draft or promissory note, or other negotiable instrument, who receives the same before due, and without notice of any defect or defense, shall be prohibited from any defenses set up by the maker, acceptor or endorser, except the following: 1. Non est factum. 2. Gambling or immoral and illegal considerations. 3. Fraud in its procurement."

This was the rule in Georgia, before Gov. Bullock came into office. The same power that conferred Executive authority on him, and that made the organic law which I propose to examine also, adopted and promulgated this rule as to negotiable instruments made in this State.

Now if it shall appear that these contracts were made in violation of the State or Federal Constitution—will I be told that they are not illegal? If illegal, will I be told in the face of the Code of the State, which I have just quoted, that innocent holders are protected—that we could not, if sued, plead and prove the illegality?

Before proceeding further I desire to notice one or two of the circumstances set up in favor of these bond-holders, as entitling them to peculiar favor. It is said that some of them live in foreign jurisdictions and are presumed to be ignorant of our laws. This is not only stating the case wrong, but it reverses the current of light and knowledge both in law and literature. We learned law, and science, and letters and arts, from the Europeans, and they are still teaching us. Now we are asked to presume they are ignorant and to protect them because they are so.

But we are not left to conjecture on this point. We are in a law discussion where our learned counsellors persist in carrying us, and the law expounders have not been silent on this branch of the subject.

Joseph Story, in his learned work upon the "Conflict of Laws," has quoted from ancient and modern sources, and finally tells us, page 107:

"It may be said, with great force, that contracts ought to be governed by the law of the country where they are made as to the competence of the parties to make them, and as to their validity, because the parties may well be presumed to contract with reference to the laws of the place where the contract is made, and is to be executed. Such a rule has certainty and simplicity in its application. It ought not therefore to be matter of surprise if the country of the party's birth should hold such a contract valid or void according to its own law," etc.

He quotes approvingly the opinion of Lord Stowell in Dalrymple vs. Dalrymple, where, among other things, he says: "With respect to any ignorance arising from foreign birth or education, it is an indispensible rule of law, as exercised in all civilized counties, that a man who contracts in a country engages for a knowledge of the law of contracts of that country. If he rashly presumes to contract without such knowledge, he must take the inconvenience resulting from such inconvenience," etc.

I think it only necessary to refer to the further legal rule settled by our Code, and numerous authorities, that all who deal with agents, particularly public agents, must see that they have power to act, as their view of the question has been ably argued by others. Code, sections 2158, 2170; 5 Bart. 218, 24; Ib., 427; 7 Wal., 676; 10 Ib., 683. The purport of these and numerous authorities, negatives the idea that a person dealing with a public agent whose authority is delegated and necessarily limited, cannot claim the protection of the courts on the ground of ignorance if he has failed to inquire into the authority of the agent, and where it transpires that the agent acted with the scope of his agency or without authority.

I have not had access to all the cases referred to by counsel, but so far as examined, they are cases where there was authority to act, and do not meet the case of a void paper issued by a public agent or a corporation or State that had no power to issue. The case of Commissioners of Miama Company vs. Moran, 2 Black. 722; Mercer county vs. Hackett, 1 Wal, 83; Commissioners of Knox County vs. Aspinwall, 21 Howard, 539, and Marsh vs. Fulton County, 10 Wal., are all of this character.

Again, Mr. Gardner, in opening his argument, erected a beautiful and attractive little castle, which I do not think strong enough as an outwork to ward off for a moment the assault on his main lines, when the test of ordinary logic is brought to bear upon it. Here it is:

"When by the misconduct of another, one or two innocent parties must suffer, he must be the sufferer who has placed it in the power of the third party to do the injury."

This is the style of architecture of which this castle is built—Georgia and the holders of bonds she disputes, are both innocent parties—she has placed it in the power of Bullock or Kimball or both, to put on the market in New York and in Europe, certain bonds, which these holders have purchased, therefore the holders must be protected and we must pay the bonds.

What, let me ask, is there in this case that may be found in any other? Why not state the proposition, that these parties who rashly traded in our State bonds, and whose duty it was, and who are presumed to be acquainted with the law of contracts here, and to know that there were illegal, have enabled Bullock to find a market for our illegal bonds, and therefore placed it in his power to injure us? The reason is, there is no law or logic in either. The stable door was left unlocked or the owner was in prison and could not guard his horse. He was stolen and sold to an honest purchaser. The owner has, in that case, placed in the power of a rogue to steal his horse, therefore the man who bought him got a good title, or to make a stronger case, he may have hired the rogue the horse, can he, by selling him to an unsuspecting purchaser, convey the title.

Banks issue genuine bills, and thus place it in the power of forgers to impose spurious bills on the people, shall the banks pay them? A trader issues genuine negotiable notes. If they come into innocent hands before due, he is bound to pay them although he may [illegible]

[illegible] instructions? For it will not do to say Gov. Bullock acted by Legislative authority, if it is true that he and the Legislature were forbidden to do the thing.

The rule stated by Mr. Gardner may be a good one if he can find a case where legal rights and equities are equal—where both parties are perfectly innocent—where both parties have the power to protect themselves, and the law and common sense should impose no obligation on either to look into the title and validity of the thing. But the legal right of a State, bound in political chains, who is sought to be made liable for bonds fraudulently issued, bonds illegal and void, if indeed these were such, and the holders who may have rashly purchased them, or with whom they may have been hypothecated in violation of law, is quite different.

Again, I have read much in this discussion from Mr. Gardner, Gov. Brown, Judge Lochrane and others about the name of Georgia and the "broad seal of the State," being affixed to these papers. I have been delighted with the music and poetry that seem to cluster in the old age of our beloved mother, around her venerated decease. But draw the strings of the lyre of beeswax for any of our war debts—any of our "broad seals" that are rotting with age in the depleted coffers of our own widows and orphans, and it plays a mournful dirge. It tells us only of wasted fortunes and blighted hopes.

Suppose Governor Smith should affix the "broad seal" to letters of marque and reprisal to a Georgia fitted vessel, and she should cross the main and attempt to exercise the prerogatives of the sea under them, will any craft or power in Europe respect this seal? Suppose he affixes it to "bills of credit," and they are sent to Wall street, will any banker take them? Why not? Because the Governor has no power; the power is denied the State in the Federal Constitution to issue either. Suppose he affixes this broad seal to a contract for capital stock in a corporation with or without an act of the Legislature—will the act be legal? Will the next Legislature be bound to pay the stock? Will they entertain propositions to submit to a suit; or to allow the corporation to show that they were ignorant and imposed on? or to compromise by refusing them some amount they had been induced to expend in consequence of this violation of the Constitution of the State?

Judge Lochrane with characteristic eloquence and force, says:

"The seal of the State is not the symbol of an agent, but the majestic attestation of the sovereign power," etc.

In the next column of the letter, speaking of other bonds than those he represents, he says:

"I have no comment to make, on some of them the State is not, in my opinion, legally bound, nor were they issued with that intention. But I only present what are legal, valid and binding on the State."

What was the matter with the others Judge? Did not the "majestic attestation of the sovereign power" flare from their faces? Did they not recite a good consideration in their bodies? Why did not the "broad seal" with the name of Rufus B. Bullock superadded, impart to them legal life and binding force? You say they were not "issued with that intention." Then may I conclude that it was not so much the "broad seal" as "intention" that gave legal validity to those you say are binding, and the want of intention makes the others invalid?

I thank you for thus opening the chapter of "intention." It is the key to the whole book of Georgia's illegal bonds.

I have said that the Federal Constitution forbids the State to issue "bills of credit." In order to be such within the meaning of the Constitution, they must involve the faith of the State, and be assigned to circulate as money on the credit of the State in ordinary commercial or business transactions. 11 Pet. 257; 10 How. 204; Story's Coms. 1358 and sequel.

Now, I assert that, with all this intention, and the "majestic attestation," and the enactments of a legal Legislature, and all the showy printing that might be used to embellish them, they could never acquire any binding force upon this State, in the face of the organic law of the Union that forbids them. As well may the attempt be made to prove that the heat of the sun is as great at Sirius, or at the far-off bodies of other systems, as at the earth or Mercury, as to demonstrate that these bills of credit could, by any commercial or international law, or community of States or nations, legitimately acquire a circulation prohibited here; and have imparted to them validity when void here, simply by being carried to remote parts of this country or to the markets of Europe and placed in innocent hands.

I have said this is a political question. The people had no power to protect themselves or to prevent the injury. They were bound in political chains and subordinated to the bayonet.

In the case of Jones vs Macon & B. Railroad Co., 39 Ga. 138., decided just prior to the wild Legislature to which I shall refer, Chief Justice Brown held "That the citizens had no power to review or inquire into the conduct of the Legislature in passing acts and resolutions on the subject of State aid to railroads or into the conduct of the Executive in issuing the bonds, as both were responsible to the people and not to the courts.

This being the situation, when we come to look back on the history of usurpation and abuse of power in this State, it is natural and conscientious and honest, that our people in the political department, should desire to see their pecuniary accountability measured—not by the authority the usurpers attempted to exercise, but by that which they constitutionally had.

I have quoted constitutional prohibitions in our Federal system to illustrate principles to be applied when we come to examine these disputed bonds in the light of the State Constitution, which the subordinate is as supreme within its scope, as binding on conscience and as fatal to the validity of all acts prohibited by it, as a treaty with a foreign power, or the Constitution of the United States.

Not only had the Supreme Court frequently declared acts in conflict with either Constitution void—5 Ga. 194; 12 Jb. 475, but the State Constitution so provides—Ar. 1, sec. 33.

The 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, section 4, among other things, provides:

"But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of slaves, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void."

The Constitution of Georgia, article 5, section 17, paragraph 2, says:

"All contracts made and not executed during the late rebellion, with the intention and for the purpose of aiding and encouraging said rebellion, or where it was the purpose or intention of any one of the parties to such contract to aid or encourage such rebellion, and that fact was known to the other party, whether said contract was made by any person or corporation with the State or Confederate States, or by a corporation with a natural person, or between two or more natural persons, are hereby declared to have been and to be illegal, and all bonds, deeds, promissory notes, bills or other evidences of debt, made or executed by the parties to such contract, or either of them, in connection with such illegal contract or as the consideration therefor, or in furtherance thereof, are hereby declared null and void and shall be so held in all courts in this State when attempt shall be made to enforce any such contract, or give vitality to any such obligation or evidence of debt."

Judge Lochrane says when this State was in convention at the commencement of the war, by which he means the convention that, as he supposed, took the State out of the Union, Northern owners of this road, the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, who had 53 miles in good running order, and built with their own money, sent an agent to the State to represent the property, and that the convention passed an ordinance granting the protection of the State. They came after the war and found the road dismantled, and its iron scattered and seventy-five tons of it lying on the road belonging to the State. They came before the Legislature asking to be paid and standing on the State's guaranty, etc."

The preamble to the act by authority of which he claims that these bonds were legally issued, among other things, recites, (Acts 1869, page 149.) "The said road was, during the late war, torn up and demolished by the authority of the then existing government of the State of Georgia, in connection with the government of the Confederate States, to the great damage of the proprietors of said road, by reason of which said proprietors have a claim, as they allege, against the State of Georgia amounting to three millions four hundred thousand dollars," etc.

In the same preamble, it is further recited, "And the proprietors thereof are willing, in consideration of the aid and assistance in this act provided for, to release and discharge all claims that they may have against the State of Georgia, arising out of the above recited [illegible]

Such is the foundation on which rest the acts granting aid to this road—independent of the provision of our State Constitution expressly limiting the terms on which the credit of the State may be granted or loaned in any case, and which, irrespective of that provision, is fatal to the $1,800,000 gold bonds and the $3,300,000 indorsed bonds issued on account of this road.

The alleged guarantee or obligation to protect was made with a convention met for the purpose of rebellion—with parties who knew it. Their claim or obligation for payment arises from injuries done by the State and the Confederate States in carrying forward the rebellion—using this 55 miles of road, its iron and rolling stock, etc.—just as they did our cars and bacon, horses, mules, and negroes, which they impressed whenever they were needed. And here we see a legislative body and an Executive in this State, many of whom had been members of the recent Constitutional Convention, when the ink that recorded their work which I have quoted above was scarcely dry; and when the hated 14th amendment which I have also quoted, was still more recently adopted by them—both of which they had all sworn to support—we see them taking advantage of our prostration and under cover of the bayonet, disregarding their own and the Federal Constitution, attempting to fix this obligation of $5,180,000 on the people of this State.

The rebellion had been recently suppressed. Its history and results were known of all men. The infamy of carpet-bag, and and scalawag, and negro, and bayonet legislation all over the South, was crowding the newspaper literature in every part of the civilized world. No commercial circle in educated Europe or in this country can be found, so ignorant as not to have known their whole plan and fraud; and that in everything they set Constitution's at defiance.

The State Constitution, ar. 3, sec. 5, p. 3 provides: "The General Assembly shall pass no law making the State a stockholder in any corporate company, nor shall the credit of the State be granted or loaned to aid any company without a provision that the whole property of the company shall be bound for the security of the State, prior to any debt or lien, except to laborers; nor to any company in which there is not already an equal amount invested by private persons; nor for any other object than a work of public improvement."

Much has been written by Judge Lochrane and others, to show the benefit the State desired in the increase of taxes from the enhanced value of property by reason of the building of the roads in question. This, if true, may make good the constitutional requirement above, which limits the power to grant or loan the credit of the State, except for a "work of public improvement."

But the other essential conditions have not been met in the cases where bonds have been declared invalid.

There must be a provision in the act by which the credit of the State is granted or loaned, "That the whole property of the company shall be bound for the security of the State."

The credit of the State shall not be granted or loaned "to any company in which there is not already an equal amount inserted by private persons."

I do not understand from any letters I have read, that the facts published by the Bond Committee, composed of Messrs. Simmons, Hall and McMillan, which show a non-compliance with these conditions in the cases of companies whose bonds have been declared against, or of the State bonds also pronounced invalid, have been put in issue or denied. Hence I do not feel called on to show that when the bonds were issued, there was not only no authority for issuing them, but their issue was positively prohibited by the Constitution which I have quoted.

This ends my argument, and until these constitutional difficulties are met and removed. I have no inquiry to make as to policy or expediency.

With my assurance of personal esteem for all to whom I have attempted a reply, and with my thanks to THE CONSTITUTION for all its courtesies, I have the honor to be your friend and obedient servant,

HERBERT FIELDER.

## BALTIMORE CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

### Sketch of the Bishops of the Conference.

It was expected that Bishop Paine would preside, but his ill health rendered this impossible, and Bishop George F. Pierce is presiding officer. He is regarded as a very able, earnest and devotedly pious ruler of the church, and is said to possess a great deal of executive ability. He opened the conference by reading the 9th chapter of Luke, and then announced the hym, "Help us to help each other, Lord." The Rev. Dr. Martin was elected secretary.

This conference has a wide area of territory, embracing Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. This portion of the Methodist denomination has nine bishops. They are:

Bishop Robert Paine, who resides at Aberdeen, Miss., is about seventy-four years of age, and has been bishop for over a quarter of a century.

Bishop George Foster Pierce, who resides at Sparta, Ga., is sixty-two years of age, and has been a bishop for nineteen years.

Bishop John Early, who resides at Lynchburg, Virginia, is eighty-seven years of age, and has been a bishop for nineteen years.

Bishop Hubbard Hind Kavanaugh, who resides at Louisville, Kentucky, is seventy-one years of age, and has been a bishop for nineteen years.

Bishop William May Wighman, who resides at Charleston, South Carolina, is fifty years of age, and has been a bishop for seven years.

Bishop Enoch Marvin, who resides in St. Louis, Missouri, is fifty years of age, and has been a bishop for seven years.

Bishop Davis Seth Dogget, who resides at Richmond, Va., has been seven years a bishop, and is sixty-three years of age.

Bishop Holland Simmons McTyeire, who resides in Nashville, Tenn., has been seven years a bishop, and is sixty-three years of age.

Bishop John Christian Keener who resides in New Orleans, La., is fifty-four years of age, and has been five years a bishop.

The bishops have very wide territorial control.

The Baltimore Conference has in its bounds nine districts, in which there are one hundred and sixty-seven ministers of the M. E. Church South, who, according to the statement presented at the conference in March, 1873, were for the preceeding year paid salaries amounting in the aggregate to $64,-902 19.

In the nine districts that comprise the territory of the Baltimore Conference there are over twenty-three thousand adults white and one hundred and three adult colored members of the M. E. Church South.

### A Silent Game.

Scene in a restaurant at Brussels: Two persons sitting at a table, face to face; each with a mug of beer before him; each with face resting on his hand, intently watching the table in profound silence. Fifteen minutes passed, when suddenly one of the parties remarked, "I have won!" and the other handed over to him a piece of money. The silence and attention were resumed, when after ten or fifteen minutes the same party made the same exclamation, and there was another transfer of money—and so for more than an hour. An impulsive Frenchman was looking on and wondering. At last, unable to restrain himself, he rushed to the proprietor to know what those two quiet people were doing.

"It would seem that they are playing some game, but what? There is absolutely nothing on the table but the two mugs—no cards, no dice—what are they doing?"

"They are playing a game very popular here," was the reply. "Each has put a drop of beer on the table, and that drop which first attracts a fly wins. The one who puts slyly a little powdered sugar on his drop is winning all the other's money."

The gambling spirit, and along with it the heathen Chinee, creeps out all over the world, and in every conceivable disguise.

### Feminine Personalities.

Six young ladies of Hartford are preparing to go into a convent.

A Missouri mother has given birth to seven children in three years.

There is a female gambler in New Orleans who cleared over $30,000 last winter.

Two English sisters named Pratt have just put up their signs as dentists in Berlin.

In London there is a society for improving and enforcing the laws for the protection of women.

A Minnesota washerwoman is growing rich at low prices, as she is the owner of a boiling spring.

Girls in the Eastern shoe factories make, on an average, $12 per week, and they consider it the [illegible]

## THE CONSTITUTION'S SPECIAL

### The Office Ring Exploded.

### The Senate Smells a Rat.

### Who Have Worked Against Them

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1873.

FARROW & CO. BURSTED

It is said here that the office brokerage ring headed and run by Henry P. Farrow and Company has exploded.

THE SENATE GETS THEM, AND WHY.

All the appointments that have been made by the President at the suggestion of this ring are locked up by the Senate. This is in consequence of a rumor to the effect that money had been paid to officials by this ring to procure these appointments.

THE RING DON'T FIND ALL CLEAR AHEAD.

Senator Joshua Hill, G. P. Burnett, Geo. S. Fisher, D. D. Snyder, J. R. Davis, Jeff. Long, Thomas Robertson and others are credited with working faithfully against the Ring.

DISGRUNTLED.

Farrow and Whitely are completely disgruntled. An investigation with racy developments is probable.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

*TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.*

### Trouble with the County Officers in Florida.

### Report from the Southern Claims Commission.

### Resignation of Gladstone and Granville.

### Financial Matters in Spain, Etc.

## WASHINGTON.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The following confirmations were made to-day:

Colonel Scruggs, Minister to Columbia; R. M. Douglass, Marshal for Eastern North Carolina; S. B. Packard, Marshal for Louisiana; Colbert Caldwell, Collector Customs at Paso del Norte.

NOMINATION.

R. A. Mosley was nominated Postmaster at Taladega, Alabama, to-day.

TROUBLE IN FLORIDA.

The Attorney General has a dispatch from Detective Whitley stating that the Postmaster and county officers have been driven from Lake City, Florida. The ringleaders of the affray have been arrested. Federal officials are investigating the affair.

INSPECTOR OF CONSULATE.

It is reported that Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the Senate, has been appointed Inspector of Consulates and will make a trip around the world.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION.

The deficiency appropriation has compelled a draft on the legal reserve of $1,200,-000.

It may be necessary to use $3,000,000, but only temporarily.

Edward R. Smith was nominated Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Southern claims passed upon by the Commission, and for which appropriation was made, aggregate $820,000, distributed among about one thousand claimants, mostly in Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama. Deducting eight larger cases, the average is $400.

Grant has gone to Philadelphia and returns to-morrow.

In the Senate West submitted a resolution compensating McMillan and Ray elected from Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Caldwell occupied the rest of the day.

No action.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday in the Gulf States east winds and increasing cloudiness. For the South Atlantic States east winds and partly cloudy weather with possibly rain on the Carolina coasts. For the Middle East Atlantic coasts northwest winds veering to southwest with partly cloudy weather and rising temperature. For the Lower Lakes southwest winds and cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes and Missouri Valley a falling barometer, south winds, cloudy and threatening weather.

## NEW YORK.

LEGISLATIVE—MURDER.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A resolution passed the Assembly at Albany to-day that the Erie Railway investigating committee sit with open doors.

It appears that John G. Warren, of Brooklyn, who was agent for a mercantile house at Boyne, France, was shockingly murdered there February 14th, by a Spaniard whom he had discharged from his employment, on account of stealing. The murderer stabbed Warren to the heart in broad day light while promenading with his daughter, and he died in her arms on the road. The murderer was arrested. Mr. Warren has relatives at Portland, Maine.

## MISSOURI.

FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The National Bank, the extensive dry goods house of Laws & Co., Journal office and ten or fifteen other buildings, constituting a part of the business portion of Quescola, Illinois, (?) were destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss $100,-000. The fire was caused by an explosion of a lamp.

## MARYLAND.

RIVER RISING.

PORT DEPOSIT, March 13.—The river has risen one foot, and the moving ice which filled the channel has a threating look.

## ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 13.—The German Geographical Society propose to send an expedition to explore the western part of Africa, and supplement the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone. A considerable sum of money has already been raised to meet the expenses of the undertaking.

Gladstone in the House of Commons, and Granville in the House of Lords, this afternoon announced to the ministers that they had tendered to the Queen their resignation, which her Majesty had accepted.

Both Houses have adjourned till Monday.

Disraeli to-day received a summons from the Queen, and immediately proceeded to Buckingham palace.

## CUBA.

CUBAN FINANCES.

HAVANA, March 13.—The directors of the political club, the Spanish Casino, invited a number of wealthy citizens and leading financiers to a conference on Monday evening, at which the condition of the Treasury was taken under consideration. The directors submitted a proposal, in view of the ill success of the twenty million loan, that the portion which remained untaken be divided among the tax-payers according to the amount of tax paid by each.

The directors stated that the Casino would also take steps to introduce a plan for the consideration of the proprietors and moneyed men in the interior.

There was considerable discussion at the conference, but no resolution adopted.

The proposition meets with much opposition as to the distribution of the untaken bonds. Among the tax-payers it is regarded [illegible] objectionable as it falls heavily on the less wealthy classes.

The street people denounce it, declaring that coercion to take the loan is against their interests, as well as contrary to law.

Informal meetings of foreign and Spanish merchants have been privately held, at which it was resolved to oppose the plan, and foreign Consuls will protect in case it is insisted on. Prominent Spaniards represent that the object is to make those patriots who boast loudly of their devotion to Spain, and are slow in affording real support to her interests take some part in the burdens imposed by the war for the preservation of their country's power.

Steamship City of Havana, from New York, has arrived.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, March 13.—The latest footing up of the Congressional vote, in the first district, gives Small, Republican, for Congress, between 200 and 300 majority. In the other districts, Democratic. Shaws' majority for Governor will be between 300 and 400.

## DELAWARE.

LEWES, March 13.—W. P. Brummer, seaman of schooner Horace Addler, from Philadelphia for Charleston, reports a vessel touched on Hen and Chickens last Saturday morning while going to sea. At 8 P. M. on the same day they abandoned the vessel in a sinking condition. Taking to the yawl boats, they were upset in the breakers, and Captain Edgar Jones, mate, cook and one man were lost.

## MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

## WASHINGTON.

SCRAMBLING.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There are twenty persons scrambling for the Mobile Collectorship of Customs. Ruff, the present deputy, claims it under the civil service regulations and is strongly recommended. Among the scramblers are Barker, of Selma; Reynolds, of Montgomery; Heflin, Buck and Buckley. Pennington, of Opilika, will probably go abroad. The government will lose nothing by the irregularities in the Mobile Custom House.

The latest from England leaves the Ministry in doubt beyond that Gladstone will retire.

## NEW YORK.

THE MAILS.

NEW YORK, March 13.—G. S. Bangs, General Superintendent of the Railroad Mail Service, had an interview this morning with Commodore Vanderbilt, in regard to the question of additional remuneration for postal cars. Vanderbilt said that his lines were willing to accept the terms proposed by Postmaster Cresswell, from the law approved March 3d, 1873. The Commodore thought the Erie would do the same and that the through lines would have to follow.

## MEXICO.

THE INDIAN AND MEXICAN REBELLIONS.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 2.—The Indians, who are in rebellion under General Losada, made a raid on Astillero robbing everybody and everything, and killing cattle.

A revolutionary outbreak is imminent in the State of Oaxaca. These affairs have become so threatening that the government recently removed the old officials and appointed new ones. Federal troops are now asked for.

Losada, in his last proclamation, says all Mexicans not of Indian descent are foreigners and usurpers, consequently all proceedings emanating from them are null and void.

The Mexican government has made an official answer to the British note making demand for damages in consequence of a raid by Mexicans on British Honduras.

In answer the government says it will do everything in its power to prevent a repetition of these depredations, but refuses to entertain a proposition for damages.

The government also hopes that England will not carry out the threat in its note to invade the territory of Mexico should its demands for compensation not be conceded, and declares that the Republic has always observed its lawful obligations.

The Trait d'Union says that the sacrilegious troubles are apparently reviving. A short time ago a priest clad in the garb of his order, appeared in the streets and protested against the enforcement of the liberalizing law in regard to religious worship. The government has issued an order, however, that the law must be fully observed. Under its operation Protestantism is making rapid progress throughout the Republic. This spread of Protestantism gives great offense to the Catholic priests, who are using every means to prevent its growth and circumscribe his influence. The consequence of their efforts has been the occurrence of several deplorable scenes lately. Very recently a crowd of fanatics excited to frenzy by the sermons of some priests made an attack on a congregation of Protestants in the church of San Luis. No one killed so far as known, but several were injured. The police finally dispersed the rioters. These occurrences bode misfortune in future unless the authorities interpose at once and re-establish law and order.

The steamship Eastern Queen, laden with cattle, foundered on Tampico Bar. The officers and crew are all supposed to have been saved.

The quality of the coal, recently discovered in Mexico, proves satisfactory on trial.

## ENGLAND.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 13.—In the House of Lords Granville stated that the Cabinet resigned because of an adverse vote on the Irish University bill, and asked for adjournment, which was agreed to.

Gladstone, on rising in the House of Commons to announce his resignation to the government, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. When he had informed the House of his resignation, and its acceptance by the Queen, he moved sitting be adjourned till Monday. He added when that day arrived, should the public interests require it, he would ask for further adjournment. The announcement was received in silence.

Gilpin gave notice that on resumption of the sitting, he would move the following:

That the vote of Wednesday last on the Irish University bill was not and is not intended to be a declaration or expression of a want of confidence in the Government, and the House takes the earliest opportunity of expressing its confidence in the general policy of her Majesty. Minister Gilpin's motion was received with cheers, and the House then adjourned till Monday.

## MAINE.

ELECTIONS.

MANCHESTER, March 13.—The leading Republicans claim the second congressional district. Though the Democrats claim the district, the latest count, one town unheard from, gives Pike, Republican, 17 majority. The vote stands Pike, 10,794; Bell, 10,777; scattering 173.

# Financial and Commercial.

## Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 20¼; Orleans 20¾; sales 1,725 bales.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 309 bales; gross 309.

Cotton sales for export to-day, 220—last evening 190.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day, 18,400 bales, as follows: March, 19⅞a19 7-16. April, 19⅝a19¾. May, 19⅞a20. June, 20a20¼. July, 20⅛a20 7-16.

Flour quiet; common to fair extra $6 15a8 30; good to choice $8 40a12. Whisky steady at 91. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firmer and in moderate demand. Rice 8a9. Pork firm; new mess $16. Lard lower at 8⅝a8¾. Navals quiet. Tallow steady. Freights quiet.

Money closed at 5a6. Sterling very dull; banks 7¼a7¾. Gold 15a15⅛. Governments closed slightly lower. Tennessees firm and others very dull.

LATER—81s 18¾; 62s 15¼; 64s 16¼; 65s 16¼; new 14¾; 67s 16; 68s 16; new 5s 12; 10-40s 10¾. Tennessee 6s 83¼; new 83¼. Virginia 6s 44; new 51. Consols 56¾; Deferred 14. Louisiana 6s 45; new 43. Levee 6s 45; 8s 70. Alabama 8s 82; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 70; 7s 88. North Carolinas 30; new 17. Special tax 13¾. South Carolinas 40; new 17. April and October 30.

PARIS, March 13.—Rentes 56f 80c.

LIVERPOOL, March 13, evening.—Cotton closed dull; sales include 7,000 bales of American; shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February or March, 9¼; from same ports deliverable in April, 9¾.

Lard 39s.

Arrived—Bessie Crosby, from Savannah; John Geddes, from New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, March 14—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed 32, East St. Louis on track; 31a35 in [illegible]

$16 spot. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¾; sides 8¾ 3 4. Lard dull with business small.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Cotton—dull and nominal; middlings 20¼; gross receipts 167 bales; exports coastwise 56; sales 165; stock 9,000.

Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; choice white $2 10a2 15. Corn active and firm; white 63a65; yellow 58a59. Southern oats 48a50. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork $16 25. Bacon shoulders 6¾a7. Lard firm at 8¾. Whisky steady at 90.

CHARLESTON, March 13.—Cotton—middlings 18¾; net receipts 709 bales; exports coastwise 912; sales 200; stock 35,132.

AUGUSTA, March 13.—Cotton—middlings 18¾; receipts 453; sales 811.

MEMPHIS, March 13.—Cotton—low middlings 18; receipts 2,370 bales; shipments 1,105; stock 45,360.

LONDON, March 13, evening.—Bullion decreased one-quarter million. Tallow 44s [illegible] Turpentine 45s 6d to 40.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—Flour in fair demand and steady. Corn active; 33a36 for mixed and white. Packed pork firm at $15 [illegible] 16. Bacon very firm; shoulders [illegible]; clear rib sides 8¼a9; clear sides 9¼a9¾. Lard firm; tierces 8 1-2a9; kegs 9 1-2a[illegible]; steam 8a8¾; order lots ½a¾ higher. Whisky dull with nothing doing and nominally at 84a85.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $7 75a8 00. Corn dull and declining at 89. Provisions strong. Pork lighter; sales at $15 50. Lard dull; steam 7 7 8a8; kettle 8¼a8 1-2. Bacon strong; shoulders held at 6¾; clear rib sides [illegible]; clear sides 8 7-8; held at 9 to come out [illegible] Whisky steady at 85.

WILMINGTON, March 13.—Cotton dull; middlings 18 1-2; net receipts 110; exports coastwise 6,060; stock 5,111.

NORFOLK, March 13.—Cotton dull; low middlings 18 5-8; net receipts 1,[illegible]; exports coastwise 1,350; sales [illegible]; stock [illegible]

MOBILE, March 13.—Cotton [illegible]; middlings 18 3-4; net receipts 530; gross [illegible]; exports coastwise 81; sales 600; stock [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Cotton nominal; middlings 20 1-4.

SAVANNAH, March 13.—Cotton—middlings 19¼; receipts 1,635; exports coastwise [illegible]; sales 742; stock 54,807.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Cotton—good ordinary 16¾; middlings 19 1-4; net receipts 7,025 bales; gross 7,061; exports to Great Britain 4,533; to continent 1,[illegible]; coastwise 1,518; sales 1,700; last evening [illegible]; stock 192,281.

Flour dull; treble $7 50; family $9 to 10 50. Corn quiet at 71a75. Oats [illegible] Pork quiet at $17. Bran $1 7[illegible]. [illegible] prime $38a30. Dry salt meats [illegible] for shoulders; no sides. Bacon firmer at [illegible] 9½a10. Hams 14a14½. Lard firmer; tierce 8¾a9; keg 9¾a10. Sugar in demand [illegible] to fair 8¼a8¾; good to fully fair [illegible]. Molasses—common fermenting 51; prime [illegible]; cistern bottom 59. Whisky dull at [illegible] Coffee 18a20.

Sterling Exchange 24¾. Sight [illegible] premium. Gold 13 3-4.

GALVESTON, March 13.—Cotton—good ordinary 15 3-4a16; net receipts 717 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,490; coastwise 1,[illegible]; sales 1,700; stock 53,727.

BOSTON, March 13.—Cotton—middlings 20¼; net receipts 20 bales; gross [illegible]; sales [illegible]; stock 9,000.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those having an old Bible and desire to exchange it for the splendid new PICTORIAL HOME BIBLE, will please call on me—Whitehall street, over No. [illegible], Atlanta. I have Smith's Dictionary of the Bible; Light from the Bible; Science and the Bible; Our Father's House; the History of God's Church, and many other Books. All of which are sold by subscription only, which I will exchange for old books at most reasonable terms.

JOHN W. DODGE, General Bible Agent.

Office hours from 3 to 5 P. M.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### AUCTION SALE

Saturday Morning, 10 O'clock,

By the Live Auction House of T. C. [illegible]

J. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of all grades, endless variety, and other goods too numerous to mention.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, March [illegible]

LIZZIE JOHNSON has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of a Homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] day of March, [illegible] at my office.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.

mar.4-w2w Printer's fee $[illegible]

D. C. SEYMOUR, of Ga. W. H. [illegible]

D. C. SEYMOUR & C[O.]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

AND

Dealers in all Kinds of Produce

No. 83 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Orders and Consignments solicited. [illegible] made promptly.

THE

H. I. KIMBALL HOUSE

ATLANTA, GA., March [illegible]

Board, per Day, - - - [illegible]

Board, per Day, 3d Floor - [illegible]

Board, per Day, 4th Floor - [illegible]

Board, per Day, above 4th Floor [illegible]

Top Floors elegantly furnished—[illegible]

No charge on Baggage [illegible]

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT on First [illegible] Commercial Travelers.

I have graded my Rates as above [illegible] Elevator [illegible] By the first of April I will have my [illegible] and will run the Elevator from [illegible] making the top floors as accessible as the [illegible] Hotel [illegible] make the Table EQUAL the Best Hotel in [illegible]

W. M. NICHOLLS, Proprietor.

mar14-dim(inside)

ROYAL ENGLISH VELVET

SUPERB NEW PATTERNS,

for Parlors. Just received.

English Tapestry Brussels

One Hundred Pieces in stock, and to arrive, [illegible]

NEW MATTINGS,

Checked, Plain, White and [illegible]

Wall Paper and Window Shades.

Elegant Laces, Damasks and Reps for [illegible] Just in

S. S. KENDRICK & [illegible]

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS

Also, Green Baize, [illegible]

S. S. KENDRICK & SON,

[illegible]

mar14-d3t

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Great Sale of Central

BUSINESS LOTS

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, [illegible]

One Lot, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news" mar11-ly

## CITY INTELLIGENCE

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Mayson sells household furniture to-morrow.

Read the rules of Kimball House.

See advertisement of D. C. Seymour & Co.

See report of the condition of the Atlanta National Bank.

For carpets, mattings, window shades, etc., consult advertisement of Kendrick & Sons.

Go see the new Premium Agency office.

McMillan & Snow have choice venison hams, pickled tongues and spiced pig's feet.

See legal notice by Judge Pittman.

MAYSON will sell an endless variety of household furniture "and sich" to-morrow.

AND now Macon having a "chicken-peck" must have a bull-fight to relieve her monotony.

HAGAN is pushing Sapolio soap just now. In the past few days he has disposed of over 5,000 cakes.

MCMILLAN & SNOW have a full supply of choice venison hams and other aldermanic luxuries. Every man can qualify himself for aldermanic honors.

ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK.—The condition of the Atlanta National Bank, as reported in the statement in another column, is a gratifying evidence of its increasing prosperity.

IN the article of "Velum" on the bond question the word "equities" in the sentence "he has knowingly purchased a fraud and with him the people of Georgia have no equities to settle," was incorrectly printed "equitier."

TWO sons of St. Crispin, residing in the classic precincts of West End, waxed wroth with each other and pegged away with all their strength till at last they were brought before the Mayor who consoled them by fining one and letting the other off with costs. Thus ends the chapter.

D. C. SEYMOUR & CO.—In our advertising columns will be found the card of that enterprising new grocery firm of D. C. Seymour & Co., 81 Whitehall street.

They have a splendid stock of fresh groceries, and are prepared to fill any orders. They keep sweet hams of a New York brand. They also have flour, liquor, vegetables, sauces, and every first class grocery.

BEE-OLOGY.—Dr. W. H. White has bought the right of the Buckeye Bee Hive for Fulton and Cobb counties, and Mr. Frierson for that of DeKalb. An interesting spectacle was presented yesterday evening in the vacant lot, opposite THE CONSTITUTION office, by transferring a hive of bees and the honey and comb from a "bee-gum" to a Buckeye Hive. It was done with ease, accuracy and success, and accomplished without any one being stung. The exhibition will be repeated at the same place to-day at 3 P. M.

FIRE.—The one story frame dwelling of Ald D. A. McDuffie at the end of Davis street was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire originated by sparks getting between the ceiling and roof. A small portion of the furniture was saved. Mr McDuffie had the building insured for $300 and the furniture for $100 in the Imperial, represented by W. H. Hancock. The distance and inaccessibility of the house prevented the fire companies from getting to it.

ANNA CHILD.—J. H. James sent to the Station House yesterday morning, and got the crazy woman's child. The poor little thing had been allowed to remain with its mother, to the guard-house, for two days, thinking she would get better. It was so dirty that it would not eat when Mrs. James got it. After she had washed and dressed it, and it saw the cup and spoon, it smacked its lips, being eight months old, it could'nt talk. She fed it, and then it went to sleep. When her husband went to dinner, she had it lying in the corner asleep. It is a fine boy. She carried it to the Baptist Orphan's Home to-day to remain until its mother recovers, or to be raised, if she never gets well. Persons who have given this Home a little relief, think of the good it is doing, and continue to help a little. The Home is on Houston street. J. H. James is Treasurer. Where would this child go if we did not have this Home?

### PISTOL PRACTICE.

#### Two Men Severely Wounded

#### All About a Key!

Yesterday morning about two o'clock a little "pistol practice" accompanied by serious results occurred in the capitol building between the Treasurer's and Comptroller General's office. The participants were Mr. Alfred Doyal, son of Mr. D. D. Doyal, of Griffin, and Mr. John Kendrick, son of Policeman Kendrick, of this city.

From what we can gather, the facts appear about as follows:

Mr. Doyal is guard at the capitol. While standing near the Treasurer's office, Mr. Kendrick came up the passage way from the Post-office, singing a vulgar song, and was very boisterous and intoxicated. A Mr. Cox was with him. Mr. Doyal stepped up to Kendrick and requested him to discontinue his conduct.

Kendrick replied that he was a free man. Several words passed between them. Doyal told Kendrick that if he insisted on having a fight to go out into the alley with him, and not make any disturbance in the building. Soon after this Kendrick (who was drinking) called Doyal a "d—d liar," when Doyal slapped his face. Kendrick immediately drew his pistol and fired. This shot missed Doyal and lodged in the wall of the Treasurer's office. The second shot took effect in Doyal's forehead, penetrating the tablets of bone and lodging against the membrane that covers the brain.

Doyal attempted to draw his pistol, but the lock hitched in his pocket.

As soon as he was shot, he fell to the floor, stunned by the wound, but immediately recovered his position and fired at Kendrick. One ball only took effect in Kendrick, and that was in the right lower part of the abdomen.

Kendrick then ran out of the building, and was pursued down Forsyth street by Doyal and captured before he got to the railroad. Doyal arrested Kendrick and carried him up to his room and made him lie down.

Yesterday the wound of Doyal was dressed, and the ball and splinters of bone extracted by Dr. W. F. Westmoreland and others, and at the present writing is doing quite well, under the circumstances.

It being considered too hazardous to probe for the ball in Kendrick, no effort was made to find it. He complains of no pain in the stomach, and seemed to be doing well.

Doyal was removed to the Executive Mansion. He is a nephew of Governor Smith.

Strong hopes are entertained of the recovery of both.

Doyal fired three shots and Kendrick two.

### Immigration.

*Editors Constitution*: In a newspaper which occasionally falls under my eye, I find the following: "A number of emigrants who arrived on the steamer Vaderland, last week, were workmen with their families, destined for the Phoenix Pottery Works, at Phoenixville. They were forwarded by the Reading Railroad, and arrived at Phoenixville and took possession of their new homes within a few hours after the steamer arrived at Philadelphia. Their dwellings had been prepared for them."

That the climate and topography of the country at and south of Blue Ridge very much resembles that of Middle Europe, the writer, from intercourse with those from there, fully satisfied, and that, with proper inducements and encouragement, many emigrants thence to the United States would permanently settle in States on the South Atlantic coast, he is firmly convinced. Yet few emigrants come South, where the climate is more genial than in the Northwest, the soil more fertile and susceptible of the highest improvement; unsurpassed for beautifulness and possesses natural resources unequalled.

Emigrants from Europe desire to better their condition—otherwise they would remain in *Vaderland*. They desire homes of their own, difficult to acquire there. They are and can remain tenants there, but they have an ambition to become proprietors. The public lands and cheap transportation, or lands at low prices, (where there are no public lands,) and certainty of obtaining labor at fair prices are the inducements to permanent settlement. These the West offers. Georgia can and should offer low priced lands, and provide employment at fair prices. No State, considering its immense natural resources, can better afford to do so; no State stands in greater need of the kind of labor that would thus be introduced; and nowhere else in the Union can greater mutual benefits result to the State and emigrant.

It is presumed that for ocean transportation, the fare, pro rata, would be the same to Southern as to Northern ports. With direct steam communication, then, between Europe and the South, the difficulty in the way of immigration hence would be the lack of employment and the price of land. But when emigrants land in a Northern port, the difference in railway transportation places the odds terribly against us. For reasons hard to understand Southern railways will not (at least they do not,) offer inducements to immigrants to come South, by reducing rates of fare. As long as they refuse this, and we are without direct communication with Europe, it will prove difficult to turn the current Southward.

It is true we have no public domain to offer for nothing but the cost of locating—or even at a lower price on long time. But we have hundreds of thousands—millions of acres of unoccupied lands of different degrees of fertility in the hands of persons who never can utilize it. Some tracts containing tens of thousands of acres, in different parts of the State. The owners of these lands gave but a trifle for them; but without immigration neither they nor their heirs, nor assignees, to come, will realize even that trifle. But by each proprietor, for himself; or by proprietors uniting, and combining interests, and subdividing their lands into parcels of from five to fifty acres each, and selling alternate lots at a low price and on from three to five years' time, to actual settlers, a market might be created. Immigrants would form colonies and settle, and the remaining alternate lots would speedily appreciate in value. This, or something like it is practical, and practicable, and is the best of all immigration schemes.

Our quotation says "the dwelling had been prepared in advance for them." Such provision is not, and could not well be made for agricultural immigrants, but were we developing our mining resources and utilizing only inconsiderably our stupendous water power in manufacturing enterprises, as we should be, we could then offer "prepared dwellings" as an additional inducement to foreign skilled labor to settle in Georgia. There is no lack of capital seeking investment. Only show that it will be legally protected, and will prove reasonably remunerative, if transferred and invested among us, and there will be plenty of it forthcoming. HAMILTON

## THE COURTS.

### Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 Chattahoochee | 6 | 15 Cherokee | 11 |
| 10 Macon | 13 | 16 Augusta | 12 |
| 11 Flint | 13 | 17 Middle | 3 |
| 12 Tallapoosa | 13 | 18 Ocmulgee | 13 |
| 13 Atlanta | 26 | 19 Eastern | 6 |
| 14 Rome | 27 | 20 Brunswick | 7 |

SUPREME COURT, *Atlanta, March 13, 1873.*

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

No 20, Argument concluded.

No 21, John L Screven, receiver, vs Wm L Clark. Trover, from Muscogee. Argued. Moses & Downing, for plaintiff in error. Ingram & Crawford, contra.

No 22, The State, ex rel, James M Lennard vs John A Frazer. Quo warranto, from Muscogee. Argued. R J Moses, M H Blandford, Cary J Thornton represented by Z D Harrison, for plaintiff in error. Peabody & Brannon, contra.

No 23, The Columbus Iron Works Company vs. Richard R Goetchius. Motion to quash execution, from Muscogee. Argued. Peabody & Brannon, for plaintiff in error. H L Benning, R J Moses, contra.

No 24, N J Bussey vs R J Moses. Assumpsit, from Muscogee. Peabody & Brannon, for plaintiff in error. M H Blandford, R J Moses, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr Peabody in the above stated case, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

### The United States Circuit Court.

This court met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, the Hon. John Erskine presiding. The court rendered its decision upon the question of making the government elect upon which count it would go to trial, in the case of the United States vs. William Gardner. Illicit distilling. This issue between the defense and the government was given fully in yesterday's CONSTITUTION. The court decided virtually in favor of the defendant, holding that it had the power to compel the District Attorney to make the election, and would do so, at the close of the evidence, if justice required it.

The trial of this case was then continued and became productive of considerable argument on both sides, and upon another collateral issue sprung by the defense. This issue was as to the right of the six negroes, now in the jury box of this court, to sit as jurors on the trial of the criminal cases now pending in this court. This question is a most important one, and able arguments were made on both sides—by General L J. Gartrell for the prisoner, and by the Hon. Amos T. Akerman for the government.

We give below a condensed statement of the points made by each of these learned gentlemen, premising this statement by giving the old rule of the United States Courts with regard to juries, the new rule recently adopted, and the exceptions of the defendant's counsel to this last rule. This will enable our readers to see clearly the points in issue, and to judge for themselves on the two arguments.

THE OLD RULE.

Rule No. 70.—"It shall be the duty of the Marshal for the District of Georgia, within thirty days from the adjournment of this Court, to obtain from the Clerks of the Superior Courts, of the six most populous counties in this District, the names of one hundred and fifty of the most intelligent and upright of the qualified jurors, to be taken from the jury list of each county, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, in each of said counties, without regard to race or color; and twenty-five jurors of like character and qualifications, from each of the 20 next most populous counties and ten from each of the remaining counties in the Northern District, and the Clerk of this Court and the Marshall shall place such names in a box, from which they shall draw within ten days after said names are so deposited, not less than 45 nor more than 50 names, unless otherwise ordered by the Judge, to serve as jurors in the District Court. And within 30 days after each succeeding term of said Court, unless previously drawn by the Court, it shall be the duty of the Marshal or one of his deputies, to be named by the Judge or the Marshal and Clerk to draw from said box, in the manner before stated, the same number of jurors to serve at the then next succeeding term of said Court, unless the number is changed by order of the Judge. And if from any cause the Marshal is unable to procure from all of the counties of the District, as before required, the names of the requisite number of qualified jurors, then in that event, the names of those he has been able to obtain, shall constitute the list from which said jurors shall be taken until more names are obtained, and all names procured shall be put in the jury box from time to time as they come in. The names of those drawn shall be placed in another compartment of said box, there to remain until all the names shall have been drawn from the first compartment. The said box shall be kept locked, except when opened for the purpose of drawing or revising the list, and the Clerk shall keep the key and the Marshal the box. If from failure to draw as hereinbefore directed, or from any other cause there shall be a deficiency of regular jurors, the court may order that upright and intelligent persons from the body of the District shall be summoned forthwith as talesmen. If the court should not sit at any term, the jurors drawn for that term shall stand over to the next term that shall be held.

THE NEW JURY RULE—ORDER OF COURT AMENDING JURY RULES, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1872.

The court shall appoint three of the United States Commissioners residing in the Northern District of Georgia, and the said Commissioners with the Marshal for the districts of Georgia and the Clerk of this Court shall, within ten days after the adjournment of this court, select from the body of the Northern District of Georgia 500 upright and intelligent persons, citizens of said district between the ages of 21 and 60 years, without regard to race, color or previous condition to serve as jurors. And the Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts for said district and Marshal shall place the names of the persons so selected in a box from which they shall draw, within ten days after said names are so deposited, not less than 45 nor more than 50 names, unless otherwise ordered by the Judge, to serve as jurors in the Circuit Court; and not less than 45 nor more than 50 names, unless otherwise ordered by the Judge, to serve as jurors in the District Court. And the first 23 names so drawn for each court shall be the grand jurors for such court unless the court or a Judge shall otherwise order.

And within thirty days after each succeeding term of said courts respectively, unless previously drawn by the court; it shall be the duty of the Marshal and Clerk to draw from said box, in the manner before stated, the same number of jurors to serve at the next succeeding term of said courts respectively, unless the number is changed by the judge. And if, from any cause, they are unable to procure from the district, as before required, the requisite number of qualified jurors—then, in that event, the names of those they have been able to obtain shall constitute the list from which said jurors shall be taken, and the names of those so drawn shall be placed in another compartment of said box, there to remain until all the names shall have been drawn from the first compartment. The said box shall be kept locked except when opened for the purpose of drawing or revising the list, and the Clerk shall keep the box and the Marshal the key. If from failure to draw as hereinbefore directed, or from any other cause, there shall be a deficiency in whole or in part of regular jurors, the court may order that upright and intelligent persons from the body of the District shall be forthwith summoned as jurors or talesmen, as the case may be.

If the court should not sit at any term, the jurors drawn for that term shall stand over for the next term that shall be held.

The Marshal shall summon jurors by delivering to each personally or by leaving it at his usual residence, a written or printed summons.

The Marshal, the Clerk, and any one of said Commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of carrying into effect this Rule. And a Deputy Marshal may in any case, whether in selecting or drawing jurors, or otherwise in the premises embraced in this rule, do whatever the Marshal may do.

Amendment December 23, 1872. Ordered, That the name of each juror selected in conformity to said rule be written in full, together with the name of his residence, on a separate piece of paper, and also entered on a book to be kept by the Clerk of said Court. Each ballot shall be so folded that neither the name nor the county can be seen. The ballots shall then be placed in the box and thoroughly mixed, and when a ballot is drawn therefrom by the Court, or the officers appointed to draw, it shall be unrolled, read and entered on the venire or on a paper to be attached thereto.

THE DEFENDANT'S EXCEPTIONS.

United States of America vs. William Gardner. Indictment, etc., illicit distilling, March Term, 1871.

And now comes the defendant in the above stated case and challenges the array of jurors put on him, to try said case, on the following grounds:

1. Because the United States jurors are required to be selected by the United States statutes, according to the laws of each State, where said United States Courts are held.

2. Because there is no authority of law for the United States Courts to appoint Commissioners to select jurors.

3. Because the rules of the Court under which said jury was selected and empanneled limits the number of jurors in the Northern District of Georgia to 500 names.

4. Because the manner of selecting jurors heretofore practiced by United States Courts in this State has not been repealed by competent authority.

5. Because the rule of the Court, under which the said panel of jurors was drawn, selected, summoned and empanneled, is without sanction of law, and contrary to the statutes of the United States, in such case made and provided.

6. Because said panel of jurors was not drawn, selected and summoned according to law.

Wherefore this defendant, by his counsel, prays that this panel of jurors be quashed on the grounds given above.

GARTRELL & STEPHENS,
PEEPLES & HOWELL,
Defendant's Attorneys.

ARGUMENT OF GEN. L. J. GARTRELL, ATTACKING THE PANEL.

He maintained that the above order (new Rule) of Court was adopted without authority of law, and in violation of the statutes of the United States, in relation to the impanneling and summoning of jurors. That it was in conflict with the rules of the United States District and Circuit Court, heretofore in force in Georgia. That no juror is qualified to serve in the United States District or Circuit Courts, except such as are qualified by the laws of the State. That according to the Constitution of this State, and to the laws passed in pursuance thereof, jurors are not qualified except their names shall have been selected from the tax books, and put in the jury box as "upright and intelligent persons," according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of 1869, to carry into effect 13th sec. of the 5th art. of the Constitution of this State. That such in effect has been the law of Georgia for many years, and that the rule of the United States Courts, with reference to impanneling jurors has followed the same until the present term of the Court. In support of these propositions he cited the 13th section, 5th article of the Constitution of Georgia, and sections 3842, 3858 and 3859 of the Revised Code. Also the act of the General Assembly approved the 15th of February, 1869, to carry into effect the above clause of the Constitution. He contended that the array had been illegally sworn and impanneled upon the ground that the Judges of the United States Courts had no authority in law to select jurors themselves, much less to empower three citizens of the Northern District of Georgia to select jurors. That the order was void because the Commissioners appointed under it were restricted to the selection of only 500 persons out of the entire district, there being a much larger number in said district. He read the list thus selected, and made out by these Commissioners to show that several counties in the district, the county of Cobb among them had no names on the list, and that other counties contained some one, some two, some three, etc., and others a larger number. He maintained that from 1789 to the present day it had been the law of the United States, that in the Federal Court, "the jurors shall have the same qualifications as are requisite for jurors by the laws of the State of which they are citizens to serve in the higher courts of law of said State." That by the act of Congress of the 20th of July, 1840, jurors in the United States Court in the several States shall have the same qualifications and exemptions as jurors in the highest court of the State according to the laws of the State. That to render the panel legal it must have the qualifications prescribed by the State law, and not having been selected in accordance with said law, that this panel was incompetent and should be quashed. In support of these positions he cited and commented at length upon the acts of Congress from 1789 to 1840 inclusive. The United States vs. Woodruff, 4th McLean 105, Same vs. Reid, 12th Howard 365, Same vs Wilson, 6th McLean 604. Also a case in 13th Wallace.

He spoke also at length upon the necessity of securing an intelligent and impartial jury in criminal cases and closed with a tribute to our State laws upon this subject.

ARGUMENT OF THE HON. AMOS T. AKERMAN IN BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The difference between those who support and those who assail the rule, is this; the Act of Congress of 1840, requiring jurors in the United States Courts to possess "like qualifications" with those prescribed for jurors in the State Courts, and to be designated in substantial conformity to the rule followed in the States. One side contends that the United States Courts may, for themselves, through their proper officers, ascertain what jurors have the legal qualifications and choose jurors accordingly; while the other side contends that the United States Courts are restricted to the very jurors who have been placed on the jury list by State authority.

The qualifications required in Georgia, by her Constitution, are intelligence and uprightness. The statute adds a specified age—from twenty-one to sixty, and perhaps a liability to taxation. The rule requires certain officers of this court to select jurors of these descriptions; for though liability to taxation, is not named in the rule, it is implied in the terms of description, all male citizens between twenty-one and sixty being subject at least to a poll tax.

The other side contends that there must be a further qualification, to-wit: a previous selection for the jury list by the State authority. That is, it is a necessary qualification that the party should have been ascertained by State authority to have had the required qualifications, and should have been chosen for the jury list in the State courts. It is an extraordinary use of language to give the name of a qualification to what is in fact the ascertainment of qualifications.

The selection for State purposes is not exhaustive. There may be many upright, intelligent tax-payers of the lawful age who are not on the State jury lists.

The State courts, through their own officers, select certain persons of the prescribed class for State jurors and, in an analogous way, this court, through its own officers, may select certain persons of the prescribed class for its jurors.

The act of Congress requires conformity to the State mode of selection "in substance" and "as near as may be practicable." This requirement is satisfied by the rule.

In the State, the selection is by Comm'rs, a majority of whom are appointed by the court in which the jurors are to serve. By this court's rule the selection is by commissioners appointed by the court in which the jurors are to serve. Here is all the conformity which the law requires.

There is an obvious impropriety in forcing the court to take for its jurors the persons selected by the officers of another court.

If Congress had intended that the United States courts should be restricted to the very persons selected for the State courts, it would have said so plainly.

General Gartrell having said that no jurors are taken from certain counties, and that, therefore, citizens of those counties are deprived of the right of being tried here by their neighbors, it was replied that there is no right of trial by the vicinage; but if there is such a right, the vicinage for the purposes of the United States District Courts is the whole district, and these jurors come from the body of the district.

At this point court adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day. The Hon. B. H. Hill will conclude the argument, this morning, in behalf of the prisoner, and the District Attorney in behalf of the government.

### INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT.

#### An Experiment to be Studied.

The Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Library have determined to give an entertainment of the following kind in DeGive's Opera House on Saturday night.

A gentleman of high social position and of rare scientific attainments, proposes in the combat with Spiritualists to reproduce by purely scientific means all the wonderful phenomena of spiritualism and to then explain away all the misty bases of that theory. The entertainment will, of course, be a rich one, affording infinite fun and humor. Questions of all kinds and on any subject will be answered by the wonderful scientific means, photographs of any citizen or any person called for will be reproduced in exact figure, and, in fact, many of the phenomena of spiritualism which are asserted to be the ultimatum of supernatural agencies will be produced to the full satisfaction of the audience.

Full details in the morning papers.

The test attempted on Thursday night was, on account of the hurry of the occasion and the omission of an important item in the arrangement, postponed until the regular exhibition night. It was deemed best by those interested to risk no attempt that was [illegible]

### SPIRITUALISM VS. THE BIBLE.

#### The Discussion Last Night.

#### Synopsis of the Argument.

By eight o'clock last night, the Skating Rink was crowded beyond its seating capacity, although some confusion prevailed owing to the report that the debate had been postponed. There were not seats enough, and the wonder was that the spirits had not demonstrated their utility in supplying the seats, their material agents did not.

A. C. Ladd appeared as umpire for for E. V. Wilson and Rev. F. P. Perdue for Rev. T. M. Harris. Postmaster Dunning was selected by these two from the fact that he did not believe in either side.

THE QUESTION.

The question to be debated was—

"Resolved, That the Bible, King James' version, sustains the teachings, phases and phenomena of modern Spiritualism."

Mr. Wilson affirmed;

Mr. Harris denied.

MR. WILSON DECLINES TO IGNORE SOPHISTRY.

Rev. Mr. Harris proposed the following, which Mr. Wilson refused to accede to:

The debatants agree to adopt as rules of decorum those found in Hedge's Logic, page 159.

1. The terms in which the question in debate is expressed and the point at issue, shall be clearly defined that there could be no misunderstanding respecting them.

2. The parties should mutually consider each other as standing on a footing of equality, in respect to the subject in debate. Each should regard the other as possessing equal talents, knowledge and desire for truth with himself, and that it is possible, therefore, that he may be in the wrong and his adversary in the right.

3. All expressions which are unmeaning or without effect in regard to the subject in debate should be strictly avoided.

4. Personal reflections on an adversary should in no instance be indulged.

5. The consequences of any doctrine are not to be charged on him who maintains it, unless he expressly avows them.

6. As Truth and not Victory is the professed object of controversy, whatever proof may be advanced on either side should be examined with fairness and candor, and any attempt to answer an adversary by arts of sophistry, or lessen the force of his reasoning by wit, cavilling or ridicule, is a violation of the rules of honorable controversy.

We accept and agree to be governed by the above rules, and, in evidence of our sincerity, subscribe our names to the same.

NO APPLAUSE WANTED.

Mr. Dunning cautioned the audience against applauding either one side or the other. Personalities will not be allowed. No new matter would be allowed, but the question must be discussed as presented and accepted.

We shall content ourselves with an outline of the arguments.

WILSON'S OPENING SPEECH.

Mr. Wilson spoke for twenty-five minutes. He said that he appeared for Truth's sake. He affirmed the question both from the teachings and the teacher.

He contended that the Bible King James version, sustained the teachings of modern spiritualism.

In phases and appearances; phenomena tangible in fact and appearance.

Spiritualism contended that man had a continuity of existence from the cradle throughout eternity; that the same law that carried him out of the world could bring him back to it; that whatever man was capable of doing in this world he was capable of doing in the world to come, and even more.

QUOTATIONS OF SCRIPTURE.

He read to sustain these several points the following quotations;

Genesis—chapter 4th, verses 4th to 10th inclusive; 18th chapter, 32d chapter, 14th to 30th verses inclusive. 1st Samuel, 28 chapter, 19th verse, 21 chapter. Judges, 13th chapter, 2d to 16th verses. Daniel, 8th chapter, 13th to 16th verses. 5th chapter, 5th to 24th verses. Revelations, 6th chapter, 9th to 11th verses. Matthew, 11th chapter, 14th verse; 14th chapter, 11th and 12th verses. Deuteronomy, 34th chapter, 5th to 7th verses. Mark, 16th chapter. Luke, 24th chapter. Matthew, 27th chapter, 52d and 53d verses. Luke, 16th chapter, 18th to 28th verses. Acts, 1st chapter, 10th and 11th verses; 4th chapter, 4th and 5th verses. 1st Corinthians, 15th chapter, 44th verse. Hebrews, 13th chapter, 2d verse. 1st Peter, 31 chapter, 18th and 19th verses; 4th chapter, 6th verse. 1st John, 4th chapter, 1st and 2d verses. Revelations, 1st chapter, 2d verse; 22d chapter, 8th and 9th verses.

MR. HARRIS' SPEECH.

Mr. Harris replied in a speech of one hour. He said that the quotations read by Mr. Wilson were correct scripture, and he accepted them as good for the negative side, but differed from the inferences drawn from them by the speaker.

There were two ways to meet an argument:

To show that their premises are false and their conclusions unjust.

To set up and maintain a counter proposition.

If the revelations of spiritualism are in perfect accord with the bible, neither more nor less, we have no use for it.

If either more or less than the bible, to that extent it is wrong.

SPIRITUALISTS NOT IN ACCORD WITH THE BIBLE.

To sustain the point, he read from "The Bible Expositor," published in Santa Rosa, California, in 1873, and "Spiritualism Self-condemned," published in Cincinnati.

Mr Wilson objected to them as not being Spiritualistic books. Mr. Dunning ruled that they could be read. He read to sustain the following:

The Bible does not sustain Spiritualism in it gross contradictions.

Modern Spiritualism does not claim to be in accord with the Bible, but in advance of it.

It denies the God of the Bible; the Divinity of Jesus Christ; the Atonement; vicarious Sacrifice; the Resurrection; that Christ sent the Holy Spirit; that Faith, Repentance and Baptism are necessary to remission of sins; that any portion of the human family will be lost or sent to hell; the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures and a Judgment to come; and the Bible account of the creation. It teaches that marriage is no better than polygamy or bigamy; its tendencies are immoral and impure. It practices necromancy and witchcraft, which the Bible condemns.

The supernatural was to cease when the church passed through its formative state; Spiritualism is in conflict with the Bible in that they pretend to practice the supernatural now. It denies the miracles of Christ and propose to reveal that which God has condemned. It adds to revelation which is forbidden; preach another gospel; another salvation than through Christ; it denies the faith; claims to have familiar spirits which is positively condemned by the Bible, and does not furnish evidence sufficient of the identity of the pretended spirit.

These quotations were taken from the writings of Judge Edmunds, Gridley, Ballou, Andrew Jackson Davis, T. L. Harris, Dr. Randolph and other spiritualists.

THE BIBLE CONDEMNS SPIRITUALISM.

The laws declared against it. Deuteronomy 18th chapter, 10th to 21st verses; Leviticus 19th chapter, 31st verse; 20th chapter, 27th verse. Exodus 22d chapter, 18th verse; Isaiah 8th chapter, 19th verse.

Those who warred against it; Moses, the Kings, Prophets, Christ, Apostles, Preachers and members of the Church.

Punishment of those who practice it

Saul—1st Chronicles, 10th chapter, 13th and 14th verses; 1st Samuel, 15th chapter.

The ten tribes of Israel—2d Kings, 17th chap, 18th verse.

The Canaanites—Deut. 18th chapter, 12th verse.

Elimas—Acts, 13th chapter, 6th and 12th verses.

Philippian Damsel—Acts, 16th chapter, 16th verse.

Simon Magus—Acts, 8th chap, 9th to 24th verse.

The Ephesians—Acts, 19th chap., 19th verse.

The Lystrans—Acts, 14th chap., 11th verse.

God's sentence on it:

Leviticus, chap. 1, verse 6 to 9; Deuteronomy, 18th chap., 12th verse; 2d Corinthians, 11th chap., 4th to 14th verse; Galatians, 5th chap., 19th to 21st verse; Thessalonians, 2d chap., 8th to 12th verse.

Once or twice the audience applauded Mr. Harris. Mr. Dunning called them to order.

MR. WILSON CONCLUDES.

Mr. Wilson concluded in a speech of 35 minutes.

Mr. Wilson denied the authenticity of the extracts read; they were not Spiritualistic authority or legitimate. Mr. Ballou quoted from in it is a Universalist. The free-lovers of Oneida, New York, believe in Christ, and the Mormons in the Bible!

The Bible teaches that Solomon had 700 wives and 300 concubines—much more than a Spiritualist could support.

T. L. Harris has been a member of the Baptist Church; was in turn Universalist, Swedenborgian and Spiritualist. When he wrote the extract referred to he was a Swedenborgian. He is now raising grapes in Ohio.

When Dr. Randolph wrote the extract against spiritualism he was serving a church in New York. He re-recanted in Boston afterwards.

[illegible]

The Bible was full of contradictions, immoralities, [illegible] There were twenty-six chapters in Italian [illegible] by God.

God had commanded the Israelites to give men to the sword, and the women to a brutal soldiery. God had sent a lying spirit to deceive. Jesus taught men to hate father and mother for Him, and instructed His disciples to go only after the lost sheep of the House of Israel.

Christ said that the children of this world were wiser than the children of Light.

Everything in nature was the agent of God to accomplish good. God knows no good in the agent but in the calculation.

The speaker then enumerated the different denominations as hostile to each other.

[illegible]

the mother was older than the son, and that he partook of her nature.

[illegible] THE WITCH OF ENDOR.

He said that the witch of Endor exhibited the noblest traits of womanhood. She was a noble woman; was pardoned before she raised Samuel and therefore no witch.

CONCLUSION.

The meeting adjourned without taking a vote, but the expression was in favor of the position taken by Rev. T. M. Harris.

There may be good points in Spiritualism, but the blasphemy of Wilson deserves public condemnation.

MISS PATTERSON'S Readings last night.—Quite a large and select audience assembled last night at DeGive's to hear the readings and recitations of the above mentioned young lady. To say that every one was delighted would be to state what is even less than the truth. Miss Patterson's performance was a decided success, and the audience testified to their appreciation of this fact by frequent and prolonged applause. Col. Bleakly introduced the fair reader to her audience in a very short but appropriate address. Miss Patterson varied her readings from the sentimental to the pathetic and humorous, so as to suit the taste of every one in her audience, and that she did suit them their applause amply testified.

We hope that she may be induced to give many more of her readings in our city.

### *Local and Business Notices.*

GO SEE the New Premium Agency. Office over No. 38 Whitehall street. A BENEVOLENT ENTERPRISE. Always pays those investing, and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Only One Dollar investments is received, which pays from $1 25 to $18 00. Premiums received at once. Office hours from 3 to 9 P. M.
mar14—dtf

800 lbs. Choice Vension Hams. Also, Pickled Tongues and Spiced Pigs Feet just received and for sale by McMillan & Snow, Marietta street. mar14—d3t

100 Barrels Apples just arriving.
mar11—d3t STEPHENS & FLYNN.

WE will sell for the next 30 days our stock of Boots and Shoes except our (custom work) at much REDUCED PRICES, to make room for our Spring Stock.

Those who want bargains in good, reliable Boots and Shoes will call and examine our stock at once.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE,
mar11—d4t Whitehall street.

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING.—100 pieces English Tapestry, elegant new designs. Also, 3-plys, Extra Ingrains, Mattings, Floor Oil Cloth all widths. A superb stock just arrived.

S. S. KENDRICK & SONS,
Marietta street,
mar11—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

SAVANNAH OYSTERS.—I am daily receiving the above Oysters, from Mr. Bellisario's Beds, at Thunderbolt, and offer them for sale at 50c per quart, or $1 75 per gallon, in bulk.
mar2 d1mo L. COOK.

SHAD! SHAD!—I am daily receiving Shad from Brunswick and Savannah, and sell at low prices. L. COOK.
mar2 1mo

FRESH SHAD! Fresh Shad!! received every day, by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

"GOING LIKE HOT CAKES"—Those nice fresh Shad at T. L. WELLS'.
feb11—dtf

The Great Clothing House of EISEMAN & BRO., is at 56 Whitehall st.,
The Largest Establishment,
The Largest Stock.
The most Extensive Variety,
The very Lowest Prices
dec28—dtf

CALL at T. L. Wells' and get a nice fresh Shad. feb11—dtf

GRAND RUSH on Whitehall street to T. L. Wells' to get a nice, fresh Shad!
feb11—dtf

SHAD! Shad!! Shad!!! received daily by
feb11—dtf T. L. WELLS.

## ATTENTION CAPITALISTS!

TREASURY OF GEORGIA:
ATLANTA, March 10, 1873.

An Act of the last Legislature authorizes and directs the Governor to issue bonds of the State of Georgia to the amount of twelve hundred thousand dollars, with interest at

EIGHT PER CENT.,

payable semi-annually in April and October.

These Bonds will bear date 1st April, 1873, and will become due in annual instalments of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

on the 1st day of April, 1878, and the like amount on the same date each year thereafter until the whole amount authorized is paid—to-wit: on the 1st day of April, 1889. Appropriation is made for their payment and the annual interest, in the act authorizing their issue, which, being part of the contract,

IS IRREPEALABLE.

Being relieved from State, county, and municipal taxation, their purchase amounts to almost a ten per cent. investment, to which the attention of

TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, EXECUTORS, Etc.

is especially called; and as they are issued in part for redemption of overdue Bonds of the State, most of which bear only six per cent. interest, they are offered at par for these securities.

Their number, sizes, and time of payment will be as follows, viz:

1,600 bonds of $250 each, due in 1.75, 1876, 1877, 1878 .......... $400,000
200 bonds of $500 each, due in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 .......... 400,000
400 bonds of $1,000 each, due in 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 .......... 400,000

The Bonds are in the hands of the engraver, and will be ready for issue very shortly after they are received from him. Meanwhile, all who desire to exchange or invest can, by forwarding their old bonds or the currency to this department, receive certificates, if the bonds should not be ready, drawing interest from the date of the bonds; and on notice given of their completion, the certificates can be brought forward and the bonds delivered. Choice of Bonds to first applicants.

JOHN JONES,
Treasurer.

All the papers in the State are requested to publish until the 1st of April, and forward their accounts to the Treasury for payment. mar11—dtilapri

## COTTON STATES Life Insurance Company OF Macon, Georgia.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT AGENCIES, ATLANTA, Ga., March 11th, 1873.

MESSRS. J. GADSDEN KING and J. C. CAMPBELL, have been appointed STATE AND TRAVELING AGENTS of this Company, for the State of Georgia. As such, they are commended by the officers of the Company to the public.

The undersigned desires to announce, to all interested, that he is prepared to offer, to FIRST-CLASS AGENTS,

LIBERAL TERMS.

The Company is found, by those who have tried it, to be very easily worked. As a

HOME INSTITUTION

our people are disposed to patronize it.

WM. J. MAGILL,
mar11 deod6w Superintendent Agencies.

## Wayside House.

[illegible], GEORGIA.

Is now open for the reception of guests, together with transportation to Catoosa Springs and all other accessible places of note, at reasonable prices. All points will be taken to make guests comfortable.

[illegible]

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK,

At Atlanta, State of Georgia, at the Close of Business, February 28, 1873.

| RESOURCES. | | LIABILITIES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $ [illegible] | Capital Stock paid in | $ 300,000 00 |
| Overdrafts | 15,132 62 | Surplus Fund | 28,500 00 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation | [illegible] | Discount | 9,899 14 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure deposits | [illegible] | Exchange | 2,816 95 |
| Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents | [illegible] | Profit and Loss | 8,779 81 |
| Due from National Banks | [illegible] | National Bank circulation outstanding | 270,000 00 |
| Due from State Banks and Bankers | [illegible] | Dividends unpaid | 1,030 00 |
| Banking House | [illegible] | Individual Deposits | 632,998 04 |
| Other Real Estate | 37,118 11 | United States Deposits | 66,749 29 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | [illegible] | Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers | 56,572 71 |
| Current Expenses | [illegible] | Due to National Banks | 45,387 10 |
| Taxes Paid | [illegible] | Due to State Banks and Bankers | 9,284 36 |
| Premiums | [illegible] | | |
| Cash Items (including stamps) | [illegible] | | |
| Bills of National Banks | [illegible] | | |
| Fractional Currency (including nickels) | [illegible] | | |
| Specie—Coin | [illegible] | | |
| Legal Tender Notes | [illegible] | | |
| | $1,432,108 47 | | $1,432,108 47 |

I, WILLIAM H. TULLER, Cashier of the Atlanta National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. TULLER, Cashier.

STATE OF GEORGIA,—COUNTY OF FULTON:—
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of March, 1873. PAUL ROMARE, Notary Public.
Correct: Attest. ALFRED AUSTELL, W. J. GARRETT, S. M. INMAN, directors. mar14-d1t

## HEARD, CRAIG & CO., Wholesale Druggists, ATLANTA, GA.,

WOULD call special attention of DRUGGISTS and MERCHANTS to their large and well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines

CHEMICALS,

AND

Druggists' Sundries.

ALSO,

Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.,

—ARE—

SPECIALTIES,

Which they have now in store, and are receiving daily. All of which we offer to the trade, on as

Good Terms, and Prices as Low,

as can be bought in New York or any other Market in the United States.

Call and Examine our Stock and Prices.

dec19—dtf

## For Sale.

1 NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, very conveniently arranged. Terms very easy—one-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

Also, FOR SALE,

BRICK! BRICK!

1,000,000 GOOD BRICK of my own manufacture.

For particulars call on the undersigned, corner of West Cain and Williams streets, or address me to P. O. Box 452, Atlanta. T. G. RISWALD.
dec24—dtf

## Specie Payments Resumed, —AT— LEE SMITH'S,

feb27-tf. NO. 16, MARIETTA STREET.

## Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.
Apply at this office. jan17-dtf

## CAT TAIL MILLET.

THE GREAT GREEN FORAGE PLANT,

For Sale by

Mark W. Johnson.

Seedman, Atlanta, Georgia.

Sunflower Seed wanted. mar. 9-d1w

## THE "GENUINE" "COAL CREEK COAL!"

J. M. BORN, Jr. & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yards, No. 1 on Marietta street, second door above the Capitol and Post Office, and No. 3 on the

Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts.,

Opposite O H Jones, Esq., and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek Lump" and Anthracite Coal. The new office and yard on the last named streets, we have found necessary to open within the last few days for the accommodation of our friends and the public in the eastern and southern part of the city, where they may at all times find our pleasant and accommodating little "JOE CORRIGAN" to wait upon them.

Call at either office, and we will sell you

GOOD COAL

At FAIR PRICES, for grates or manufactories.
jan5—d6m

## GUANOS.

PHŒNIX GUANO.

Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.'s Manipulated Guano.

THESE celebrated Guanos, imported and prepared by Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., are for sale for cash or on credit on accommodating terms, payable in cotton, by

Special attention is called to the use of the Phoenix Guano composted with Cotton Seed. Send or apply as above for Circulars giving testimonials from planters—prices, terms, etc.

J. A. ANSLEY, Agent,
feb18—deod6w Atlanta, Ga.

## Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line

By the Way of West Point, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama.

ON AND AFTER March 1, 1873, double daily passenger trains will run on this line as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

| STATIONS. | Leaves | Arrives |
|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 1:15 A. M. | |
| Montgomery | 10:15 A. M. | 10:15 A. M. |
| Mobile | 10:00 P. M. | 9:45 P. M. |
| New Orleans | | 4:10 A. M. |

SECOND TRAIN.

| STATIONS. | Leaves | Arrives |
|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 7:00 A. M. | |
| Montgomery | 6:00 P. M. | 5:00 P. M. |
| Mobile | 9:45 A. M. | 9:45 A. M. |
| New Orleans | | 2:35 P. M. |

Passengers going South and Southwest will find this line One Hundred and Sixty-Two (162) miles shorter and 12 hours quicker to New Orleans and all points in Texas than any other. Forty six miles shorter to Vicksburg and all points in Central and Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change.

Through tickets to all points. Buy your tickets by the way of West Point and Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. I. FOREACRE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
General Supt. Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger Agent, Georgia Railroad Depot, up-stairs. mar1-tf

## Notice to Retail Druggists.

HEARD, CRAIG & CO., REDWINE & FOX, HOWARD & POPE, will supply Retail Druggists with

Jackson's Magic Balsam.
mar1—d&wtf

## Jackson's Magic Balsam.

THE GREAT MASTER OF PAIN. WILL cure Toothache in one minute, Headache in few minutes, Earache in twenty minutes, and Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sore Throat.

P. VAN ALSTINE, Proprietor.

## A Mental Workshop. NORCROSS HIGH-SCHOOL,

Second Quarter begins March 17th, 1873. One Hundred and Fifteen Students now attending.

A CORPS OF SIX TEACHERS.

TUITION: $1.50 to $3 00 per month.

JAS. U. VINCENT,
mar 11- d&wiw Principal.

## Inquiry Answered.

WE are often inquired of as to what we intend to do with the old Bibles and other old books which we may receive in exchange for new books. They will be given to the poor, if not will be sold and the proceeds given to the poor.

Office, over No. 38 Whitehall street.

JOHN W. DODGE,
mar8—dtf General Bible Agent.

INKS SOUTHWARK CO.'S English Writing Ink writes Black and never fades. Sole Agents for the United States SCHENCK TAG CO., 55 Beekman Street, New York. mar. 7-dtf

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 32, Capitol building. mar. 9-a1y

## DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

WOOD MOULDINGS, STAIR RAILS, NEWELS, AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY GLASS.

LARGE STOCK. LOWEST RATES.

ORDER WORK SOLICITED.

SEND FOR ESTIMATE AND PRICE LISTS.

KEOGH & THORNE,

204 AND 206 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

nov26-d1yr

## SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA WORKS.



THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta Works, such as Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornice, such as Brackets, Medallion, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, Chimney Tops, Vases, Flower Pots, Statuary, etc., etc. Also Manufacturers of

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may31—d1y PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

## JAMES LOCHREY, Atlanta Dye Works!

The Largest Establishment of its Kind IN GEORGIA.

DYEING AND CLEANING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND BY A FULL CORPS OF THE BEST WORKMEN.

HAVING ENLARGED MY DYE WORKS and increased its facilities in every respect, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Dyeing and Cleaning at the shortest possible time and at low prices. The recent delay in the delivery of work was due to the scarcity of hands. I have now, however, a full corps of experienced workmen

JUST FROM THE NORTH,

and am fully prepared to execute rapidly all work that may be offered.

OFFICE on MITCHELL St., near WHITEHALL.

JAMES LOCHREY,
jan26—d3mo POST OFFICE BOX 540.

J. A. JOHNSON. R. J. M'CAMY.

## Johnson & McCamy, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Dalton, - - - Georgia.

Office in King Building, Up stairs
jany21-d3

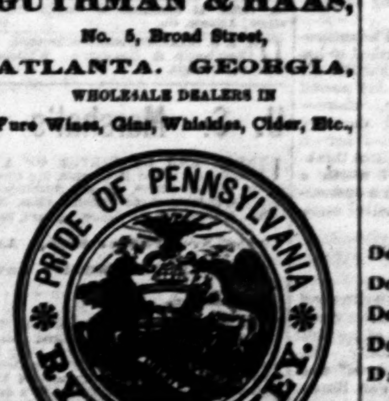
## GUTHMAN & HAAS,

No. 5, Broad Street,

ATLANTA. GEORGIA,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Pure Wines, Gins, Whiskies, Cider, Etc.,




SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "PRIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA" RYE,

OLD TRIUMPH.

and Van Jansen's Royal Scheidam Schnapps.
oct25-dtf feb8.

## Guano. Guano.

1,000 tons Rowe & Co's Soluble Pacific Guano
100 tons Chesapeake Guano
200 tons Patapsco Guano
200 tons Acid Phosphate, for composting with Cotton Seed
100 tons Virginia Land Plaster
20 tons Cotton Food Guano

We will sell the above on time upon reasonable terms.

ADAIR & BROS., Agents.
feb23-d3mo Atlanta Ga.

## AIR LINE RAIL ROAD.

Mt. Airy Depot, 7 Miles from Clarkesville, on South Half of Lot 174, 10th District, Habersham County, Ga.

Town Lots 50 by 100 feet, at private sale. Apply to R. W. HOLLAND, of Atlanta.

THIS IS THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE ON THE Air-Line Railroad, being 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. (Atlanta 1,050). For pure air, good water and good health, cannot be surpassed in this [illegible]

## $100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension and delivery of WM. BONE to the Sheriff of Forsyth county, Georgia, for the murder of Thomson J. Burton, that was committed on the 1st of day of March, 1873. Said Bone is about 25 years old, five feet ten inches high, large blue eyes, right eye jerks in conversation, light beard and auburn hair, large eye tooth, quick spoken.

A. S. BURTON and A. SWINNEY,
R. H. VENABLE,
Big Creek, Forsyth Co.
mar8-d1t&w2t Georgia.

## To the Traveling Public.

I WOULD respectfully inform persons wishing transportation

From Duluth, Georgia,

On the Air-Line Railroad, to

Lawrenceville, Cumming, Alpharetta.

or any other point of the surrounding country, that I am prepared with good conveyances. Charges moderate.
feb18- dtf J. A. HOWELL.

J. T. HAGAN. H. B. PARKER.

## Good News! Good News!

## HO! FOR PETRO OIL!

THE Legislature has this day repealed the law prohibiting the sale of Petro Oil in Georgia. A thanks, many thanks, unbounded thanks to our noble Senator and Representatives—Hillyer, Calhoun, Hoge and Howell. The farce called INSPECTION Oil is defunct, dead, and we hope buried. Will have a car load of PETRO OIL in a few days.

Any one selling any of the light products of Petroleum, under the name of "Petro Oil," and the same not having been bought of us, or through us, will be dealt with according to law. Dealers in Oil will be supplied with genuine Petro Oil at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

RETAIL PRICE, 30 CENTS PER GALLON.

We also keep the very best quality of Kerosene Oil. We are sole agents for the celebrated "Crown" brand of Kerosene, being the best 110 degree Oil made in this country.

Pure Kerosene Oil 30 cents per gallon.

Address orders to

JNO. T. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors of Patent on Petro Oil.
February 17, 1873. Atlanta, Ga.
feb18..d&w1mo

## GEORGIA REPORTS.

WE WILL PUBLISH 46TH GEORGIA REPORTS jointly. Part 1st, by the late Reporter, will be out by 1st February, 1873. Part 2d, by the present Reporter, will follow immediately. Both parts will be delivered only to those who subscribe and pay $5 00 in advance of publication. Payments may be made to either of us.

The bound volumes from 31 to 44, both included, may be had from either of us at $7 00 per volume.

N. J. HAMMOND,
Late Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
HENRY JACKSON,
jan19—d3mo Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.

## Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOMS

REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITE, Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.

JOHN T. GRANT, President.
PERINO BROWN, Cashier. jan1-dtf

## J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,

SUCCESSORS TO

LEE & HIGHTWER,

DEALERS IN

HORSES AND MULES.

Opposite Passenger Depot,
GRIFFIN, - - - - - - GEORGIA

PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.

Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Drovers can secure good accommodation—our lots being large and secure. Nov6-tf

## DOUGLASS COUNTY.

THE LEGAL SALES of Douglass County will in future be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

E. R. WHITELEY,
feb-d28t Sheriff.

## Spring and Summer Clothing, 1873. M. N. ROGERS & Co.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers OF Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing,

444 and 446 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE OFFER TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE this season, a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, on liberal terms, and at prices guaranteed as low as any house in the trade furnishing equal grades of goods.

Our Stock is manufactured EXCLUSIVELY for the Southern States. Southern Dealers are more certain to find the style of our Goods, and a line of Sizes, better adapted to their wants than is possible in a stock of Clothing manufactured for a Northern or Western trade.

MR. W. T. BURGE, formerly Marshall & Burge, Charleston, S. C., has connected himself with our House.

ORDERS SOLICITED. Satisfaction guaranteed. Samples sent on application.
feb6-d3mos M. N. ROGERS & CO.

## "DOMESTIC."




Least difficulty in learning it.
Least skill required to use it.
Least labor to work it.
Least care to keep it in order.
Least trouble to change it.
Least changing required.
Does fine work equal to any other,
Does heavier work than others.
Does heavy work easily.
Does everything well.
Does nothing ill or grudgingly.
Gives satisfaction.
Exceeds expectation.
Justifies the praise it, everywhere receives.
Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.

We have a large number of the late improved Howe, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for sale VERY CHEAP.

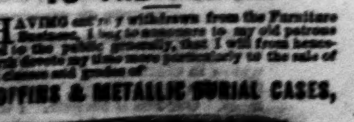
Agents wanted.

Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
No. 4 DeGive's Opera House,
jan17-dtf Atlanta, Georgia.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,



and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Wareroom, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,

### DEFINITIONS.

You see her in the merry dance—
She seems to fly;
But you don't see that rapid glance
From her bright eye
Flash through the long and crowded room,
He only sees that glance, to whom
It brings extreme felicity:
That's—Electricity!

They dance together, full of grace,
She clings so close;
And on his shoulders rests her face—
A blushing rose!
Life in that hour seems doubly sweet,
They see it through a rosy prism;
Their hands so long and often meet:
That's—Galvanism!

The night has come to him, but still
No sleep has brought;
To her, though quite against his will,
Flies every thought!
In vain a struggle is with facts;
Is vain is all such heroism;
Too powerfully she attracts:
That's—Magnetism!

## VICE PRESIDENT WILSON.

### How He was Captured by a Female Lobbyist.

### Extraordinary Illustration of the Value of Perseverance.

[From the Washington Capital, March 2.]

A rich incident is related of "Our Henry," so rich in fact that we cannot, for the life of us, refrain from giving it to our readers.

"Our Henry," commonly known here as old "Heel-taps," is well known for his piety and philanthropy. In fact, philanthropy is his best hold, and he is never so happy as when doing something for poor, suffering humanity—especially suffering female humanity.

But to our incident. Among the numerous nurses who went to the "front" during the late "onpleasantness," to care for the sick and suffering "boys in blue," was a Mrs. Blank, all the way from Maine. Now Maine is noted for the patriotism of her sons and daughters, and it would be supposed that Mrs. Blank was perfectly willing to serve her country on the score of patriotism merely to keep up the credit of the old "Pine-tree" State, you know. But she wasn't. For now comes the aforesaid Mrs. Blank, all the way from Maine, to pass her claim for services rendered and injuries received while in the service of the Government, and the way she pressed it was a caution to novices, which would have delighted the heart of even Joe Stewart, while incarcerated in a "blasted" Congressional bastile.

Of course Mrs. Blank laid siege to the affections and sympathy of old Henry, as a starting point, who introduced her petition in the Senate and had it referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which H. T. was then Chairman. From that hour the troubles of "Heel-taps" commenced, for Mrs. Blank is none of your milk-and-water lobbyists who can easily be put off with a promise to do something; with her, the thing must be done. Then, angular and impudent, she moved as if worked by a locomotive, and as she swept past, one could almost hear the clock-work of well-oiled and perfect machinery. "Heel-taps" promised, postponed, and begged off on various pretexts until the patience of the party from Maine had become exhausted. With the firm resolve that that day's "low descending sun" should not descend upon her still a suppliant at the door of the Senate committee room, Mrs Blank sallied from her domicile at an early hour one balmy morning in May last, prior to the close of the second session of Congress, and took her way to the tenement where "Heel-taps" takes his daily indigestion at a low figure. The aforesaid H. T., she was informed upon inquiry, was not up. Would she wait? With the memory of the several expedients resorted to by "Heel-taps" to put her off, in her mind, she declined waiting below, and waiving all formalities ascended to his room. A bold, resolute knock was answered by the invitation to "come in."

At the wash-stand, at the opposite side of the room, unconscious of impending danger, stood the Senator, almost in the abstract, completing his morning ablutions, for he was clad in an abbreviated habiliment of a very thin texture. At the sight of Mrs. Blank he hastily took shelter behind a towel, which he shook frantically as a flag of truce, with a view of opening negotiations for a retreat. It was no use, however, the time for armistice had passed; and the party from Maine, with the courage of Joan of Arc, Susan B. Anthony, or Dr. Mary E. Walker, deliberately locked the door, and as deliberately put the key in her pocket. Waving aloft her parasol in an ominous manner, the party from Maine proceeded to "define her position," winding up with a scathing denunciation of mankind in general and of the "Heel-taps" in particular, stating her intention not to leave the room until she had had satisfaction. She was not going to be put off any longer, she who had braved the dangers of a thousand battle fields as it were, and while carrying off a wounded soldier had fallen into a rifle-pit, and broken her leg! Not much. Not if she knew herself.

"Heel-taps" was by this time thoroughly alarmed. He was out of reach of the bell, and the person from Maine was nearest the wood box. He ventured mildly to suggest that there might be some mistake about the leg. This was the last hair that broke the camel's back. Like a tigress in defense of her young, the person from Maine pounced down upon "Heel-taps," who retreated behind a hair sofa, still protected by the towel, where he helplessly sank in a relapse. Dropping her parasol, with which she had repeatedly "prodded" the trembling "Heel-taps," she struck a heroic attitude and again demanded her rights. "It was bad enough, she said, to tag around after a Senator for satisfaction and justice, and be put off in the manner she had been, but to have doubts cast upon that broken leg—that was too much, flesh and blood could not stand it, and she now demanded a solemn pledge that she should have justice done. It was aggravating enough that she should be obliged to suffer privations and diseases incidental to camp life, but to have her word doubted was beyond human endurance, and she was, therefore, compelled to give him occular proof, and without waiting for an objection or remonstrance she proceeded to turn down a No. 12 stocking and display a substantial limb, and pointing to a protuberance thereon, demanded if her statements as well as her character had not been vinnicated—said protuberance being necessarily the result of a broken leg.

One glance was enough for old Philanthropy; he fainted. The leg had rushed to his head. And it is only to add that the bill for the relief of Mrs. Blank that day passed the Senate and went to the House, where—the reputation of Mrs. Blank and the story of her broken leg having preceded her—it was summarily passed, the committee thinking very properly that it was well worth a thousand dollars to get rid of such a customer, from whom none but able-bodied members of Congress were safe.

### Our Presidents.

There is a curious history to be written yet of all our later Presidents. They are a vindication of Democracy in its essence, of the right of every man to rise to his opportunity. Buchanan was the only "gentleman-bred" who has held the Presidency since Van Buren. Jackson, before Van Buren, was an honest rough, full of fight, duels, hanging of prisoners and social disturbances. Lincoln was one of the plain men, but he had his duel and love scrape, but always without shadow on his reputation.

Johnson needs no delineation. Of vigorous intellect and impressive will, he was bred from the common. Grant has nothing of ancestry except some strain of blood which may have drawn to him down through successive generations from the old Scottish family so full of honor and literary merit, but to which it is hardly probable he could well trace his pedigree. Vice President Wilson was a journeyman shoemaker. So the start for the Presidency is essentially Democratic. The President of forty years to come may be peddling newspapers to-day.

☞ It is sa'd that the following letter was written to a widow by a bereaved and stricken widow in Cincinnati: "Dearest Louisa: Darling John died last night. Congestion of the lungs. Our loss is his gain. I will join him on the other shore. I have ordered the loveliest mohair for the funeral, made with polonaise and trimmed with real point lace. Loss covered by insurance on the ten-year plan; will be paid in sixty days. I know you sorrow with me. We had four doctors at two dollars a visit. Aunt Maria will not go into mou'ning, because she has just bought her spring things. Her bonnet is a straw. There is a balm in Gilead; but my heart is nearly broken. Send me a cut paper pattern of that saque of yours."

### Reading Notices.

SORE Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious and pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach directly the seat of this disease, and give almost instant relief.
mar11—d3t-tues-thu-sat

MANY MEDICINES IN ONE.—In speaking of the extraordinary rapidity with which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters recruit a debilitated and exhausted system, the preparation is usually referred to as a vegetable tonic of marvelous power. But those who suppose that its operation is limited to its direct effect upon the digestive organs, little understand the true nature of this comprehensive remedy. It is not only a tonic, but also a gentle laxitive, an active anti-bilious medicine, a mild diuretic, a wholesome exhilerant, a regulator, and a general alterative. It is to this combination of many essential sanitary properties that the article owes its success in a variety of distressing complaints, each of which in ordinary practice is subject to a different mode of treatment. It is impossible to invigorate a feeble and diseased organization without regulating and purifying it. The Bitters do both.
mar11—deod1w&w1t

THE Gales of Araby are not spicier than the aroma which the fragrant Sozodont imparts to the breath. Nor is the heart of the ivory nut whiter than the teeth that are cleaned daily with that matchless fluid.
mar11—d1w&w1t

To have elegant light Biscuits, Rolls, Buckwheat Cakes, Fruit Dumplings, etc., you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your Grocer for it. It is a pure Baking Powder.
mar11—deod1w

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT is prepared by a physician of twenty-five years practice and is a compound of rare excellence.
mar11—d1w&w1t.

THE effect of Simmons' Regulator on the stomach, liver and kidneys is prompt and effectual.
mar11-deod1w&w1t

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET,
oct2—d1y New York.

SHENCK'S PULMONIC CANDY embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
feb26— dec25-deod1y

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

### LAWYERS.

THOMAS W. LATHAM, Attorney at Law, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglas, and Fayette, in the United States District, and Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections.
jan5–d3m

HENRY JACKSON, MARSHALL J. CLARKE.
Supreme Court Reporter.
JACKSON & CLARKE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Atlanta, practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. Office Alabama street. jan1-d1m

JESSE S. THASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19 d12

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov10—d12m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.
☞ Special attention given to Collections.
apr13—d1y

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglas, Fayette, Heard, Merriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apl27–1y

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA. Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts—State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. apr17—d1y

RICHAT LESUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW.
LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in south west Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents.
july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glasscock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr13—d1y

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT Law, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the transaction of business at points not accessible by rail. Will attend punctually to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the administration of estates. Will also represent parties by special contract before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. march31—d1y

JOHN D. POPE, (late of Atlanta, Georgia,) Attorney at Law, Sherman, Texas, will practice in the State and Federal Courts of Northern Texas.
Persons owning, or desiring to purchase, lands in Texas, are respectfully informed that I have in my office a prompt and reliable Real Estate Agent,
jan11—d&w3m

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. B. MITCHELL, Wholesale Grain and Produce Dealer, Jasper, Tenn. Orders promptly filled. nov23—d3mos.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—WM. W. SHARP Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music Rooms—in the Grant Building, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Terms—$8 per month (10 lessons, one hour each. He also instructs BRASS BANDS, and arranges Music for them. sep5—d1y

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAmental Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr18—d1y

DR. R. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. jan7–dtf

## U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United states, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, in the following case, to-wit:

**Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, versus P. M. Sheibley and Davis Gammage,**

I have levied upon, as the property of the said defendants, one certain tract of land known as the Berrian Farm, situated, lying and being in the 23d district, and 3d section, of originally Cherokee, now Floyd county, Georgia, being part of lots of land numbers 207 and 194, as described in a deed made to J. A. Stewart by J. B. Underwood, Trustee and Guardian for said Berrian orphans, containing two hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less.

Also, lot number 69 fronting on Etowah street, and running back to Lincoln street, except a lot owned and occupied on June 31, 1867, by James B. Flournoy, known as the Horshaw property, in Etowah division of city of Rome, Georgia.

Also, city lots corner Maiden Lane and Franklin street, Coosa division of city of Rome, bounded by said last named streets.

Also, lot number 16, twenty-two feet front, corner of Broad street and Maiden Lane, Coosa division of the city of Rome, and extending back seventy-five feet, and including a brick store building, and including a one and one-half story building, with the lot fronting on Maiden Lane street, and running back sixty-six feet, and with a front of fifty-seven feet, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

**First Tuesday in March**

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 1, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
feb5-w5w United States Marshal.

## Take Notice!

### REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 2 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send 75 cents for the handsomest and most attractive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta Street,
After October 1st, 1872.
sep15— july9—dtf

## TWO DAILY CONNECTIONS BY THE Blue Mountain Route,

VIA

**Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and its Connections.**

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 4:05 P train of Western and Atlantic Railroad arrive at Rome at 10 P M, making close connection with

### The Mail Train

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving Selma at ........................ 9 M.
and making close connections with train of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at
Meridian .................................. 4 45 P M
Jackson ................................... 12 00 night
Vicksburg ................................. 3 35 A M

Also, make close connection at CALERA with trains of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at
Montgomery ................................ 8 35 A M
Mobile .................................... 7 25 P M
New Orleans ............................... 1 50 A M

The Road has been recently equipped and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.

☞ No change of cars between Rome and Selma

**PULLMAN PALACE CARS**

run through from ROME VIA SELMA to VICKSBURG without change.

**No Delay at Terminal Points.**

Passengers leaving Atlanta by 8 30 A M train of W. & A. R. R., make close connections at Rome with

### FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at 12 20 A M.
Fare as low as by any other Route.
☞ Purchase Tickets via Kingston at the General Ticket Office.
JOHN B. PECK,
General Passenger Agent, Patona, Ala.
R. G. BARNEY,
General Superintendent.
REAU CAMPBELL, Local Agent.
june5—dtf No. 4 Kimball House.

## ON MARRIAGE.

HAPPY Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. dec10–d&w3m

### Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public outcry, in the legal hours of sale, on first Tuesday in March next at the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, a house and lot on Tatnall street in said city near the junction of Tatnall and Mitchell streets. Said lot is 35 feet front and about 100 feet deep, with a one story wood building thereon. Sold as the property of Abram Williams, deceased, for the benefit of heirs and creditors.

Terms—Half cash; balance six months, with 10 per cent. interest.
WILLIAM JENNINGS, Administrator.
jan17—d1aw6w Printer's fee $10

### THE McAFEE HOUSE,

**At Smithville, Georgia,**

IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The outward trains from Macon dine at Smithville, and the traveling public will find at this House first-class accommodations. Give him a call. june6— tf

### THE KENNESAW HOUSE

MARIETTA, GEORGIA,

HAS still Forty Rooms left, (neatly furnished) for Summer Visitors, for whom every accommodation will be provided, as also Hops and amusements.
FLETCHER & FREYER, Proprietors.
W. E. OLDS, Assistant.
june12—dtf

### 'A GOOD HOTEL."

The unanimous exclamation of all who stop at

**Planters' Hotel,**

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

*W. D. OLDS*......................*Proprietor.*
jan10—dtf

### FAIRBURN HOTEL,

BY MRS. E. McLARIN,
Fairburn.......................Georgia.
☞ Board per Day $2. ☜

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. Three trains breakfast daily. may18—dtf

### SENOIA HOTEL,

SENOIA, GEORGIA,
W. R. STILLWELL, Proprietor
may18—dtf

### JOHNSON HOUSE,

BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON,
KINGSTON.....................GEORGIA.
june12–dtf

### KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

WILL make liberal terms to Winter Boarders. Only one hours' ride from Atlanta.

Address FLETCHER & FREYER.
oct27–dtf Proprietors.

### BARTOW HOUSE,

T. J. BRIDGES, Proprietor,
Cartersville....................Georgia.

THIS House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and is kept in the best style
june22—dtf

### CONYERS HOTEL,

**By D. P. SMITH,**
(Successor to E. Thorn.)

THIS HOUSE is within one hundred yards of the Railroad, has been thoroughly renovated and supplied with new furniture. Give him a call, and he guarantees to give entire satisfaction

### McDowell House,

NEWNAN, GA.,
L. P. Thomas, Proprietor.
apr11—dtf

### LANIER HOUSE,

**B. DUB, Proprietor,**
**Macon, Georgia.**

Free Omnibus to and from the Passenger Depot
apr25—dtf

### BARNES' Albany House,

Corner Pine and Jackson St's,
ALBANY, GA.
MERRICK BARNES, PROPRIETOR.
Omnibus to and from all trains. jan15-tf

### BARLOW HOUSE,

AMERICUS, GEORGIA,
WILEY JONES..................Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The proprietor flatters himself, from his long experience in the business, that he can and will give general satisfaction. The house is kept open from 6 A. M. to 3 P. M. The Omnibus meets all night trains, and attentive porters are at the depot for the house. apr20—dtf

## FOR SALE.

THE ELLIOTT PLACE CALLED "SUMMERLAND," located on the Etowa river, seven miles from Cartersville, Bartow county, and one and a half miles from the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad. Contains fifty acres of best bottom land, more than half cleared. The house is of brick, built in the best manner, two and a half stories, with No. 1 tin roof; contains sixteen rooms, plastered throughout, with marble mantles down stairs, and three piazzas. There is also on the place a fine brick smoke-house and necessary outbuildings of wood, fine orchard and flower-garden. Terms easy. Address
DR. W. H. ELLIOTT,
nov28–1amtf Savannah, Ga.

### THE YANCY HOTEL,

BY MISS E. C. YANCY, LATE OF VIRGINIA,

WOULD respectfully inform her numerous patrons of the Dougherty House, that she has recently purchased the Brick Hotel in Newnan, Georgia, (better known as the McDowell House,) where she would be pleased to see her old friends and the traveling public. She pledges herself that nothing will be left undone to make guests comfortable.
jan5–dtf Prof. Wm. WELLS, Clerk.

### Thomaston Hotel,

Thomaston,...............Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class Hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him their patronage. Rates reasonable.
sep10–dtf H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

### PLANTERS' HOTEL,

NEWNAN, GEORGIA,
C. ROBINSON..................Proprietor.

THE old Dougherty House is now being fitted up in good style, with new furniture throughout, and will be known in future as the Planters' Hotel. He hopes by untiring attention to his guests to meet with a share of the public patronage. He solicits a trial. jan5–dtf

### EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BY WILLIAM J. SIBERT,
(Near the Court House and Depot)
GADSDEN..................ALABAMA.

The table will be supplied with everything the market affords. Attentive servants. Terms—$2 00 per day; single meals 50c.
apr29–dtf

## RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

**Georgia Railroad.**

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leaves Augusta | 8.30 o'clock, | A. M |
| Leaves Atlanta | 8.30 | A. M |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 5.40 " | P. M |
| Arrives at Augusta | 5.30 " | P. M |

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leaves Augusta | 8.15 " | P. M |
| Leaves Atlanta | 8.15 " | P. M |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 6.32 " | A. M |
| Arrives at Augusta | 7.00 " | A. M |

**Accommodation Train.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 5 45 P. M |
| Leaves Stone Mountain | 6 45 A. M |
| Arrives Atlanta | 8 00 A. M |
| Arrives Stone Mountain | 7 P. M |

**Macon and Western Railroad.**

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 1:45 A M |
| Leaves Macon | 7:25 A M |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 1:25 P M |
| Arrives at Macon | 7:45 P M |

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 2:30 P M |
| Leaves Macon | 10:00 P M |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 6:00 A M |
| Arrives at Macon | 8:30 P M |

**Western and Atlantic Railroad.**

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 8:10 P. M |
| Arrives at Chattanooga | 3:44 A. M |

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 8:20 A. M |
| Arrives at Chattanooga | 4 28 P. M |

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Chattanooga | 5:26 P. M |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 1:40 A. M |

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Chattanooga | 5 45 A. M |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 1:45 P. M |

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 4:30 P. M |
| Arrives at Dalton | 2:25 A. M |
| Leaves Dalton | 12:00 M N |
| Arrives in Atlanta | 9:50 A M |

**Schedule of Rome Railroad.**

MORNING TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Rome | 8 30 A. M. |
| Arrive at Kingston | 9:45 A. M. |
| Leave Kingston | 11:30 A. M. |
| Arrive at Rome | 1:15 A. M. |

NIGHT TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Rome | 8:15 P. M. |
| Arrive at Kingston | 9:30 P. M. |
| Leave Kingston | 12:00 A. M. |
| Arrive at Rome | 1:30 A. M. |

**St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.**

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 8:30 A M. | 8:10 P M |
| Arrive Chattanooga | 4:28 P M. | 3:44 A M |
| Arrive Nashville | 12:45 A M. | 1:05 P M |
| Arrive McKenzie | 8:30 A M. | 8:30 P M |
| Arrive Memphis | 2:10 P M. | 2:35 A M |
| Arrive Little Rock | | 6:30 P M |
| Arrive Union City | 10:30 A M. | 10:30 P M |
| Arrive Columbus | 12:00 noon | 12:00 m'dt |
| Arrive St. Louis (via Cairo Short Line) | 9:05 P M. | 11:20 A M |
| Arrive St. Louis (via Iron Mountain Railroad) | 11:00 P M | 12:50 P M |

ALBERT B. WRENN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

**Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Griffin | 1 00 P M |
| Arrives at Newnan | 3 45 P M |
| Leaves Newnan | 7 00 A M |
| Arrives at Griffin | 9 47 A M |

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

**Atlanta and West Point Railroad.**

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 1 15 A M |
| Arrives at West-Point | 5 40 A M |

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves West Point | 1 00 A M |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 6 50 A M |

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Atlanta | 7 00 A. M |
| Arrives at West-Point | 11 47 A M |

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves West-Point | 3 25 P. M |
| Arrives at Atlanta | 7 50 P M |

**Air-Line Railroad.**

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 6 45 A M |
| Arrive at End of Track | 12 16 A M |

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves End of Track | 1 00 P M |
| Arrive at Atlanta | 6 31 P M |

## CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

**Atlanta and New Orleans**

## SHORT LINE!

## ALL RAIL!

**Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.**

ON and after November 24th, 1872, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Atlanta | 6 50 A. M |
| Arrive at Montgomery | 8 25 P. M |
| Leave Atlanta | 8 00 P. M |
| Arrive at Montgomery | 6 00 A. M |
| Leave Montgomery | 8 00 P. M |
| Arrive at Mobile | 7 30 A. M |
| Leave Montgomery | 8 00 A. M |
| Arrive at Mobile | 5 35 P. M |
| Leave Mobile | 8 30 A. M |
| Arrive at New Orleans | 2 25 P. M |
| Leave Mobile | 5 45 A. M |
| Arrive at New Orleans | 11 50 P. M |

Passengers leaving here at 8 00, P. M., will make close connection at Montgomery for Selma, Vicksburg, Monroe, and all intermediate points.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping cars run through to Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, York, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg without change.

Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:

**Columbus, Ga., Montgomery,**
**Mobile, Selma, Birmingham,**
**Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala.**
**Meridian, Jackson,**
**Vicksburg, Miss.,**
**New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe**
**Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston,**

and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Central Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

By this line you save time and distance, being

### 46 Miles Shorter

to Selma and all points west of Selma, and

### 101 Miles Shorter

to MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, than via Blue Mountain, or Selma, Rome and Dalton route,

### 296 Miles Shorter

to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.

### 365 Miles Shorter

to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis,

AVOIDING 614 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

and an indefinite delay on wharf boat at the mouth of Red River.

### EMIGRANTS

Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in cars or time on account of being Emigrants.

When emigrating in large parties special cars will be furnished for baggage and carried through to New Orleans, Jackson and Vicksburg, without transfer.

The recent completion of the magnificent bridges over Tensas and Mobile Rivers form an unbroken all rail connection between Atlanta and New Orleans.

No Boating nor Omnibus fare charged on the line. Passengers are cautioned against representations to thecontrary.

**Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.**

This route is not the shortest, but most comfortable and best winter route to

**Memphis, Tenn.,**
**Little Rock, Ark.,**
**Grenada, Okalona**
**and Corinth, Miss,**

Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.

Fare always as low as by any other route. Baggage checked through to all terminal points.

Be sure and ask for tickets via West Point & Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. J. FOREACRE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Georgia Railroad Depot, up stairs.
july30—oct1—dec20-dtf

### GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

IT has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidneys and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Pysical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.

WHITNEY BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. jan7–deod6m

### THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,
THOMSON...............GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first rate style, and on moderate terms. nov21–dtf

### The Great Southern PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE!



VIA

**ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!**

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

**Daily Through Passenger Train.**

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

**The Eating Houses**

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

**The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.**

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta

TO

Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

BY

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

**Fare as Low by Augusta**

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

**PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS**

ON

ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

**Splendid Line of Steamships,**

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

**The Charleston Steamships**

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

**Unrivaled on the Coast.**

Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent,
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—dtf

## SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

**Between Charleston and Augusta.**

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Charleston | 9:30 A M |
| Arrives at Augusta | 5:20 P M |
| Leaves Augusta | 9:00 A M |
| Arrives at Charleston | 4:45 P M |

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Charleston | 8:30 P M |
| Arrives at Augusta | 7:35 A M |
| Leaves Augusta | 6:15 P M |
| Arrives at Charleston | 5:50 A M |

**Between Charleston and Columbia.**

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Augusta | 9:00 A M |
| Arrives at Columbia | 5:20 P M |
| Leaves Columbia | 9:00 A M |
| Arrives at Augusta | 5:20 P M |

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leaves Augusta | 6:15 P M |
| Arrives at Columbia | 6:30 A M |
| Leaves Columbia | 7:30 P M |
| Arrives at Augusta | 7:35 A M |

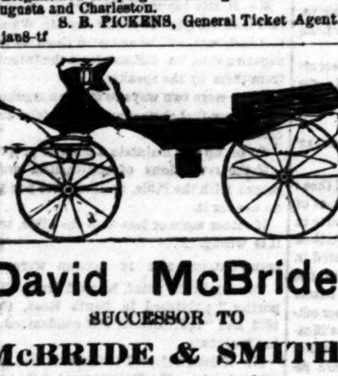
Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.
jan8–tf



## David McBride

SUCCESSOR TO

**McBRIDE & SMITH,**

MANUFACTURER OF

## FINE CARRIAGES.

**PHAETONS,**
**ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES**

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

DAVID McBRIDE,
35 Decatur Street.
sep22–d6m—dec19–d3m

### To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF

## FREIGHT LINE,

VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and any "Special Circulars" or "Letters" issued by other routes, giving lower rates than at present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 229 Broadway, before making freight engagements elsewhere.
july21—deodtf

### AGENTS WANTED.

**The Master Spirits of the World,**

—AND—

**THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.**

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 25 to 100 copies in a few hours or days. PROSPECTUS FREE. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans. sep30—july4–d&wly

### Madison House,

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms reasonable. FISH & MORGAN,
apr12—dtf Proprietors.

## NOTICE.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:

I HAVE been appointed sole Agent in Atlanta for Stifel & Pfeiffer's celebrated

**Lager Beer and Cream Ale,**

and any persons desiring a splendid article can get it by applying to me. Any goods shipped or delivered will be guaranteed. O. C. CARROLL.

**CONTRACT.**

This is to certify that we have this day appointed O. C. Carroll sole Agent in Atlanta for our celebrated Ale and Lager Beer. All orders must be sent direct to him, and any orders addressed to O. C. Carroll, No. 9 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., will be promptly filled.
dec19–d3m J. STIFEL & L. PFEIFFER.

CUMMING AND DULUTH

## HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connection with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrives at Duluth at 5 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leaves Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.

Careful drivers. Terms moderate.
sep21—dtf

### BARNESVILLE HOTEL,

GEO. H. ROCKWELL, Proprietor.

THE traveling public will find at this House good accommodations, polite and attentive Porters at every train to take charge of baggage and conduct guests to the Hotel. nov3–d6m

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**RATIONAL TREATMENT** of Kidney, Urinary, and Liver diseases is effected by **Hamilton's Buchu & Dandelion**. It acts directly on these organs, enabling them to remove those WASTES in the blood, which cause Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.
W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

12 SAMPLES sent by mail for 50c. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham-sq, N. Y.

EMployment, $100 per week. Agents & others to sell a new article, indispensable to merch'ts & manf'rs. Add. with stamp, B B Smith & Co, 95 Liberty-st, N. Y.

3 copies of the STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, 160 pages, and 3 packages of new Farm Seeds free, by enclosing 3 stamps. Address,
N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Pa.

**WANTED.** IF YOU WISH TO BUY A SEWING MACHINE for family use, or act as agent, address WASHINGTON SEWING MACHINE CO., Boston Mass.

**MONEY** Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. ☞ Circulars free. Stafford Manufacturing Company, 66 Fulton street, New York.

**AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!!**

We will pay all agents $40 per week in cash, who will engage with us at ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address,
A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

**ESPECIAL ATTENTION**

of manufacturers who have become disgusted with the odors of Paraffine Oils and their ill effects upon machines, is invited to
E. H. Kellogg's **Sperm** Engine Oil...$1 20 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's **Sperm** Spindle Oil...$1 15 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's **Tallow** Engine Oil...$1 20 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's **Tallow** Spindle Oil...$1 50 per gal
Manufactured only by
E. H. KELLOGG, No. 17 Cedar-st., New York.

## DON'T

**Be Deceived,** but for coughs, colds, sore, throat, hoarseness and bronchial difficulties, use only

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

**Worthless imitations** are on the market, but the only Scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies, as these TABLETS, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

**In all cases** of irritation of the mucous membrane these Tablets should be freely used, their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

**Be warned,** never neglect a cold, it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic as a specific.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St.,
Sole Agents for United States.
Price 25 cents a box. Send for Circular.

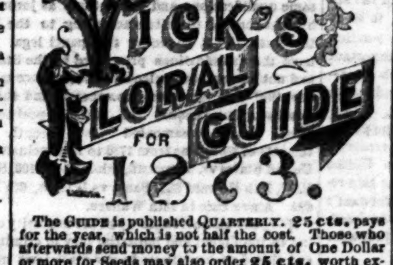
The immense sale, 10,000 **In One Month** on

**LIVINGSTONE 28 yrs in AFRICA**

is having, **PROVES** it above all other, the book the **MASSES WANT.** It goes like **WILDFIRE.** Over 600 pages, only $2.50. MORE AGENTS WANTED.

**Notice.**—Be not deceived by misrepresentations made to palm off high-priced inferior works, but send for circulars and see PROOF of statements and great success of our agents. Pocket companion, worth $10, mailed free. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia.




The GUIDE is published QUARTERLY. **25 cts.** pays for the year, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds may also order **25 cts.** worth extra—the price paid for the Guide. The First Number is beautiful, giving plans for making **Rural Homes, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens,** etc., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers—**150** pages on fine tinted paper, some **500** Engravings and a superb **Colored Plate and Chromo Cover.** The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German.
JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.




is unequaled by any known remedy. It will eradicate, extirpate and thoroughly destroy all poisonous substances in the Blood and will effectually dispel all predisposition to billions derangement.

**Is there want of action in your Liver and Spleen?** Unless relieved at once the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, etc.

**Have you a Dyspeptic Stomach?** Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, poverty of the blood, dropsical tendency, general weakness and inertia.

Have you a weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhœa or the dreadful Inflammation of the Bowels.

Have you weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You are exposed to suffering in its most aggravated form.

**Are you dejected,** drowsy, dull, sluggish or depressed in spirits, with head ache, back ache, coated tongue and bad tasting mouth?

For a certain remedy for all of these diseases, weaknesses and troubles; for cleansing and purifying the vitiated blood and imparting vigor to all the vital forces; for building up and restoring the weakened constitution USE

## JURUBEBA,

which is pronounced by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris "the most powerful tonic and alterative known to the medical world." This is no new and untried discovery but has been long used by the leading physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.

**Don't weaken or impair** the digestive organs by cathartics and physics, they give only temporary relief—Indigestion, flatulency and dyspepsia with piles and kindred diseases are sure to follow their use.

Keep the blood pure and health is assured.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt st., New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular.

### A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

### A CONSUMPTIVE CURED

DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician, (and by nature a chemist,) discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and GENERAL DEBILITY, when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting humanity, he will send the recipe, containing full directions for making this remedy, free on receipt of 2 stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate—Night Sweats, Peevishness, Irritation of the Nerves, Failure of Memory, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Chilly Sensations, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting Away of the Muscles. Address,

CRADDOCK & CO.,
1032 Race-st., Philadelphia, Pa.,
feb5— feb10–d&w3

### Grantville High School.

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The above Faculty have had charge of the School for several years, and, by their energy and perseverance, have succeeded in making it one of the best in the country.

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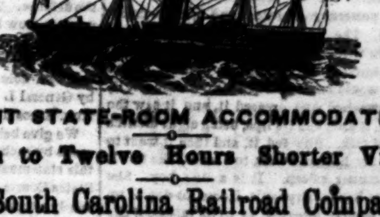
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